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ABSTRACT

These written domain referenced tests (DRTs) for the area of allied health occupations/practical nursing test cognitive abilities or knowledge of theory. Introductory materials describe domain referenced testing and test development. Each multiple choice test includes a domain statement, describing the behavior and content of the domain, and a test item pool. These domains are covered: (1) health occupations skills, (2) personal and vocational relationships, (3) nutrition and diet therapy, (4) basic drug administration, (5) anatomy and physiology, (6) nursing of children, (7) maternal and newborn care, (8) mental health and mental illnes, and (9) medical surgical nursing. (DRTs for skills and a task-detailing booklet are available separately as CE 027 741 and CE 027 740.) (YLB)

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# STUDENT ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

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# STUDENT ASSESSMENT SYSTEM

Developed Under Contractual Agreement with

Division of Program Development
Office of Vocational Education
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Atlanta, Georgia 30334
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The University Of Georgia

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Division Chairman

# ALLIED HEALTH OCCUPATIONS/PRACTICAL NURSING

## DOMAIN REFERENCED TESTS

## VOLUME II: THEORY

COMPILED BY

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December, 1980

Division of Vocational Education
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# POLICIES AND PROCEDURES FOR THE CENTER

## PURPOSE OF THE CENTER

The Vocational Education Materials Center functions within the Division of Vocational Education, University of Georgia. This Center operates under grants from the U.S. Office of Education, and the Georgia State Department of Education with the support of the College of Education. The Center is comprehensive in its commitment and approach to the development and dissemination of materials in the broad field of Vocational Education.

The purpose of the Center is to increase the capability of Georgia's delivery system for Vocational Education. Specifically, the Center is committed to:

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2. Conduct and report curriculum research related to Vocational Education.
3. Provide a production and dissemination center for Vocational Education materials.
4. Provide direct experiences in curriculum development and diffusion for advanced graduate students.
5. Enable faculty members to participate in the development and implementation of a variety of curriculum materials.

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# DOMAIN REFERENCED TESTING

## Introduction

Domained Referenced Testing (DRT) is a procedure designed to determine, with a great degree of accuracy, where to place a student within a training cycle. It provides a method for the stratified random sampling of items from a universe (domain) of test items. The procedure can be used to develop either cognitive or psychomotor test items. A competent (saturation) level of learning in a specified domain is required in order for a student to exclude specific training from a course of study. Areas of competence can be clearly shown through the use of a DRT instrument. There are two general requirements for the construction of a DRT. First, all items that could possibly appear in the test should be specified in advance. Secondly, the items in a particular test should be selected by random sampling or stratified random sampling from the universe of content.

This description of a DRT differs from both Norm Referenced Testing (NRT) and Criterion Referenced Testing (CRT). The difference between NRT and DRT is the method of selecting items to be included in the test and interpreting scores. Where NRT uses its data for prediction and selection, DRT collects data for determining competency improvement and transfer of learning.

The distinctions between DRT and CRT are not as pronounced. A CRT measures specific competencies, identifies those who have not mastered an objective, identifies the areas of non-mastery and assists in instructional design. CRT appears to assume that a transfer of learning exists. The primary difference is that in a DRT an extensive pool of test items exist which represent the basic characteristics of important parts of the universe of knowledge. DRT uses these items randomly to measure transfer of learning

by observing the methods and results that a student conveys while being tested. Transfer of learning is an important part of vocational education. Instructor product bias, availability, and high costs have in many instances led to the student being taught psychomotor and cognitive skills using one brand, make or model of training aids and devices.

It is not the intent of the writers to replace CRT's with DRT's. Criterion referenced testing should be used throughout the training program to evaluate the performance objectives; whereas, domain referenced testing is used to measure the extent of transferable skills, whether or not skills learned are useful, and to achieve curriculum articulation from one institution to another. A domain evaluation requires the teacher to focus on transferable, generalized skills and knowledge rather than rote learning. It does this by measuring a stratified random sample from a universe of knowledge rather than the criteria of a specific objective.

It has been noted that norm referenced testing and criterion referenced testing cannot link mastery learning with transfer of knowledge. To locate this void, a clear theory of measurement and the research and development of domain referenced testing in Vocational Education is proposed. The main idea behind DRT is to assess a student's knowledge and to place that student at a point in a program which is equivalent to the student's mastery level. This would have a three-fold positive effect. (1) The student would be processed through the course and enter the labor market in a minimal amount of time, (2) DRT's would provide an optimum basis for developing an individualized education plan (IEP), for the post secondary handicapped, and (3) would allow a greater number of students, per year, to participate in post secondary education.

## Developing DRTs to Test Related Nursing Theory

Developing a DRT to test knowledge of theory requires basically the same procedure as that used to develop DRTs in the skill area. The domain to be tested should contain a comprehensive set of test items for each task in the domain. Each test item should be identified by task and the items should be grouped in a random fashion. A DRT is then developed by randomly selecting items from each task in the domain.

Although there is no set procedure for determining the number of test items to select from each task it is generally considered acceptable to randomly select 10 to 20 percent of the test items from the comprehensive set. If a student can correctly respond to 90 percent of the items on the test, then it is generally considered that the student can probably correctly respond to 90 percent of the items in the comprehensive set.

In order to have some assurance that the sample items are truly representative of the tasks within the domain, it is important that the items be randomly selected from a comprehensive set of items identified by task. The key to dependability of the results is (1) the stratification of the domain test items by task, and (2) the random selection of the items to be included in the test. An increase in the number of items to be included in the test also increases the dependability of the results. However, when considering whether to expand the number of items in a domain, it is important to keep in mind the concept of DRTs. That is, the test items for a specific test are (1) randomly selected and (2) kept to a relative small number of items (10 to 20 percent of the total). Otherwise, the purpose of developing a DRT will be seriously compromised.

Test Item Source

The test items in this volume were adapted from Practical Nurse Education, Unit Tests, published by the Tennessee State Board for Vocational Education, Nashville, Tennessee. The items have been identified by HOS unit number and the nursing theory unit numbers found in the Georgia Health Occupations program developed by the University of Georgia, Division of Vocational Education. These test items are in addition to the test items developed for the Georgia Health Occupations program.

In addition, three volumes of nursing test pool questions, containing in excess of four thousand multiple choice items, are available from the following source:

Oklahoma State Department of
Vocational and Technical Education
Curriculum and Instruction Materials Center
1515 West Sixth Avenue
Stillwater, OK 74074

HEALTH OCCUPATIONS SKILLS (HOS)

HOS 1.00

1.01 When caring for dentures which of the following is incorrect

a. Removing after each meal
b. Have the patient rinse the mouth with mouthwash
c. Rinsing under cold running water
* d. Drying the dentures with gauze before putting them in the patient's mouth.

1.02 When placing a bedpan the

* a. pan should be one inch below the crest of the pelvis bone
b. legs should be extended
c. bedpan should be covered with powder
d. patient should be uncovered

1.03 In giving a back rub for P.M. care, the nurse should

a. Sprinkle alcohol on the back
b. Have patient sit up in the bed
* c. Position patient on side of bed nearest you
d. Have patient sit up in chair while you rub the back

1.03 Which of the following nursing measures is helpful in inducing sleep for the restless patient?

a. Give a warm bath
* b. Give patient a back rub
c. Give an alcohol sponge bath
d. Give patient something for sleep if it is ordered.

1.03 Backrubs are given for the purpose of:

* a. Stimulating circulation and aiding in the prevention of decubiti
b. Giving passive exercise for patients that are not ambulatory
c. Alleviating back pain from a fixed position
d. Refreshing and strengthening the patient's muscles

1.03 The backrub as a part of A.M. care is given

a. At the end of a complete bath
b. When the patient is turned for his back to be bathed
* c. Following bathing of his back
d. At the beginning of his bath

1.03 The best measure to take in prevention of decubuti is

a. complete bath
* b. keep bed dry and free of wrinkles
c. exercise the patient each day
d. give a tub bath each day

HOS 2.00

2.00 The temperature of a cleansing bath water should be

a. 90 to 100° F
* b. 105 to 115° F
c. 115 to 120° F
d. 120 to 150° F

2.00 The bath should be given

a. After a painful procedure
b. Immediately after breakfast
c. When the patient awakes
* d. Each A.M. unless otherwise ordered

2.01 The patient who is helpless should always be given

* a. A complete bath
b. A shower
c. No bath
d. A tub bath

2.01 During a bed bath for most patients, the back rest should be

a. Slightly elevated
* b. Flat
c. Elevated at 45° angle
d. Elevated at 60° angle

2.01 The proper way to carry a wash basin is

* a. close to the body at waist height
b. against the body below the waist
c. against the body at chest height
d. close to the body at chest height

HOS 3.00

3.03 Tangles in a patient's hair may be combed out with the aid of

* a. alcohol
b. water
c. soap suds
d. glycerine

3.04 When cutting a patient's toenails, the first step is to

* a. have an order from doctor before doing procedure
b. let patient soak feet in warm water for 15 minutes
c. always cut the toenails straight across
d. use some type of oil or lotion to soften the area around the toenail

HOS 4.00

4.00 When turning a mattress, it should be turned from

a. top to bottom
* b. side to side and top to bottom
c. side to side
d. bottom to top

4.00 The modern hospital bed is adjustable in height because

a. some patients like a low bed
b. it accommodates nurses and doctors while doing treatment and care
* c. it allows the patients to get in and out of bed with ease
d. it is more homelike

4.01 A back rest may be improvised in the home to take the place of the hospital

* a. Gatch bed
b. Balkan frame
c. Bradford frame
d. Stryker frame

4.02 The nurse should use good body mechanics while making a bed to

a. impress the patient
b. afford comfort to the patient
* c. prevent strain on her body
d. to save time

HOS 5.00

5.01 The following is true when using Phisohex to wash hands, except

a. time is reduced
b. has a lasting bacteriostatic effect
* c. it is irritating to skin
d. readily used for dispenser

5.02 An article completely free from organisms is called:

a. clean
b. antiseptic
* c. sterile
d. septic

5.02 When removing sterile supplies from a can, you should remember to

a. place lid on a flat surface inside down
b. leave lid off until dressing is finished
* c. remove articles with sterile forceps
d. remove only one article at a time

5.02 When removing pick up forceps from container of antiseptic solution

* a. grasp handle of forceps
b. withdraw in horizontal line
c. hold tip up after removing
d. allow to drip on sterile towel

5.03 Sterile gloves are used

* a. when carrying out procedures requiring aseptic technique
b. if nurse is afraid of germs
c. when you are cleaning the patient's unit
d. when aseptic solutions irritate nurses hands

HOS 6.00

6.00 Match Column A with Column B by placing the appropriate letter in the blank space in Column A.

| Column A | Column B |
|---|---|
| d 1. Immunity | a. The period from exposure to development of the disease |
| h 2. Carrier | b. Sterile technique |
| f 3. Communicable Disease | c. To destroy infection-producing organism |
| k 4. Contaminate | d. The ability to resist or overcome a disease |
| c 5. Disinfect | e. Disease producing organism |
| a 6. Incubation Period | f. May be passed from one person to another |
| i 7. Isolate | g. Prevent spread of infection |
| g 8. Medical Asepsis | h. One who transmits the disease without having the disease himself |
| e 9. Pathogenci Mocroorganisms | i. To separate from other people |
| b 10. Surgical Asepsis | j. Manner in which a procedure |
| | k. To make unclean by contact |

6.00 "Portal of Entry" describes the

* a. area of the body where disease germs first enter
b. area of the body where disease germs are discharged
c. site of the infection
d. prognosis of the disease

6.00 Communicable diseases may be contacted by all of the following means except

a. fomites
b. droplet spray
* c. trauma
d. direct contact

6.00 An article completly free from organisms is called:

a. clean
b. antiseptic
* c. sterile
d. septic

HOS 7.00

7.00 The cardinal symptoms, sometimes referred to as the vital signs, include all the following, except:

a. temperature
b. respiration
c. pulse
d. blood pressure
* e. nausea

7.01 Normal oral temperature for most adults is:

a. 97.6° F
b. 99.6° F
* c. 98.6° F
d. 96.8° F

7.01 Many times it is impossible to take the temperature by mouth. Some of the following conditions are examples of this except:

a. Unconsciousness
b. Delirium
* c. Rectal surgery
d. Oral injury

7.01 If a patient has just had a hot cup of coffee, or an iced drink, the nurse should wait to take the temperature. The recommended time is:

a. 5 minutes
* b. 10 minutes
c. 2 minutes
d. 3 minutes

7.01 If a patient should bite and break the thermometer, the first thing to do is one of the following:

* a. Report the incident to the head nurse
b. Give the white of an egg as an antidote for the mercury
c. Give soft bread to prevent damage to the intestine
d. Proceed by taking and recording a rectal temperature on the patient

7.01 A rectal temperature registers differently from an oral temperature. It is:

a. 2 degrees higher
b. 3 degrees higher
* c. 1 degree higher
d. 1 degree lower

HOS 7.00

7.01 A patient is convalescing from pneumonia. She is in the hospital and will be going home the next day. You take her temperature orally and find that the thermometer registers 103 degrees. This would indicate to you that:

a. This is typical of pneumonia
* b. The temperature should be rechecked
c. The patient is excited about going home
d. You should call the doctor

7.02 The artery most commonly used to count the pulse is one of the following:

a. Temperal
b. Radial
* c. Mandibular
d. Carotid

7.02 A continuously slow pulse rate is known as:

a. Tachycardia
* b. Bradycardia
c. Orthopnea
d. Dyspnea

7.02 Match each word with its definition

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | Temporal | h Number of pulse beats per minute. |
| b. | Pulse | d Pulse rate above 160 per minute. |
| c. | Digitalis | g Strength of the heart beat felt by fingers. |
| d. | Tachycardia | i Abnormality of volume; weak and running pulse. |
| e. | Blood Pressure | b The beat which is felt by the blood forced through the arteries. |
| f. | Bradycardia | c A drug which slows the pulse rate. |
| g. | Volume | k The spacing of pulse rate. |
| h. | Rate | f A very slow pulse rate. |
| i. | Thready | m The artery most frequently used for taking the pulse. |
| j. | Systolic | l A pulse beat is skipped at intervals. |
| k. | Rythm | |
| l. | Intermittent | |
| m. | Radial | |

7.03 Normal respiration for a normal adult is:

* a. 14 to 18
b. 30 to 40
c. 10 to 12
d. 26 to 30

7.04 Number each step in taking the blood pressure in the order in which it should be performed.

2 Extend patient's arm, palm side up, and wrap cuff around upper arm.
1 Assemble equipment and place properly.
5 Open valve on air pump and gradually let air excape.
4 Place stethoscope in ears and on patient's arm. Pump air into cuff.
3 Close valve on air pump.

HOS 8.00

8.00 To maintain good balance, the nurse should stand with her feet

a. one in front of the other
b. close together
* c. one slightly in front of the other
d. approximately 15 inches apart

8.01 When lifting a patient's leg, the nurse should

a. lift the leg at the ankle
b. lift at the calf of the leg
c. place one hand under the thigh and the other at the heel
* d. place one hand under the knee and the other under the ankle

8.01 When moving a patient to the side of the bed, the nurse should

* a. stand at a right angle to the bed, one foot slightly in front of the other and knees flexed
b. bend at the waist, with knees flexed
c. keep knees rigid
d. bend knees and keep feet close together

8.02 When assisting a patient to sit, the nurse should bend her knees and hips to prevent

a. strain on the patient
b. pushing the chair backward
* c. strain on the nurse's back
d. falling away from the patient

8.03 An example of a prosthesis is:

* a. an artificial limb
b. a leg brace
c. a crutch
d. a footboard

8.03 Preparation for the use of crutches should include:

* a. exercises to strengthen upper extremities
b. exercises to strengthen the hands only
c. keeping the patient inactive until he wants to exercise
d. encouraging the patient to sit on side of bed once daily

HOS 9.00

9.00 A back rest may be improvised in the home to take the place of the hospital

* a. Gatch bed
b. Balkan frame
c. Bradford frame
d. Stryker frame

9.01 The deformities most commonly associated with poor positioning and lack of exercise are:

1. contractures
2. footdrop
3. ankylosis
4. fractures

a. 1 and 2
* b. 1, 2, 3
c. 2, 3, 4
d. all of these

9.01 All of the following devices may be used as a comfor measure for the patient except

a. a footboard
b. a bed cradle
c. a sandbag
* d. a turnsheet

9.01 The following positions may be used for comfort except

a. prone
b. Sims
c. lithotomy
d. Fowler's

9.01 Unless contradicted, a patient's position should be changed at least

* a. every two hours
b. every three hours
c. every four hours
d. every day

9.05 It is necessary to restrain an 18-month-old infant while he has a scalp wound sutured. Which one of the following types of restraints would you select?

a. jacket restraint
b. elbow restraints
* c. mummy restraint
d. ankle restraints

HCS 10.00

10.01 In bandaging an elbow, which of the following turns in bandaging would be most effective in holding a dressing in place

a. spiral
b. spiral reverse
* c. figure eight
d. circular

10.01 Ace bandages are applied

a. 2, 3, 4
b. 1, 2, 4
* c. 1, 2, 3
d. all of the above

1. to give support
2. to immobilize a part
3. to apply pressure
4. for aesthetic purposes

10.02 Adhesive straps tied over surgical dressings are called

a. minton's
* b. montgomery
c. surgical
d. abdominal

HOS 11.00

11.00 The bath given as a therapeutic procedure after rectal or pelvic surgery is the

a. Emollient
b. Oatmeal
* c. Sitz
d. Partial
e. Shower

11.00 Solutions used for moist compresses include all of the following except

a. boric acid
b. magnesium sulfate
* c. vinegar
d. Dakin's solution

11.01 The purpose for using cold moist compresses is to

* a. check inflammation and congestion
b. dilate blood vessels
c. reduce body temperature
d. increase the circulation to affected part

11.03 Hot, moist applications are used for all the following except

a. to relieve pain and muscle spasm
* b. to retard the growth of bacteria
c. to relieve congestion and inflammation
d. to relieve chilling

11.03 The temperature of water placed in hot water bag should be

a. 100° F
b. 110° F
* c. 120° F
d. 98° F

11.04 To check the temperature of the water for hot sitz bath you would

* a. use a bath thermometer
b. use elbow
c. use fingertips
d. check water as it flows from faucet

HOS 12.00

12.01 An unconscious patient has been brought into the emergency room accompanied by his family. Which of the following actions would you take first?

a. obtain the admitting information from his family
b. call the doctor
c. check his clothing and valuables
* d. check his vital signs

12.01 Mr. D. is unconscious following an electrical shock and has ceased breathing. How soon following the shock must respiration be initiated?

a. one minute
* b. three minutes
c. eight minutes
d. ten minutes

12.02 Mr. T. is bleeding moderately from a self-inflicted laceration of the wrist. The blood is bright red and is spurting from the wound. Which of the following emergency measures would be the least desirable method of treatment?

* a. apply a tourniquet between the wound and the heart
b. apply direct pressure to the wound, using a clean cloth compress
c. apply pressure to the brachial pressure point
d. apply direct pressure to the wound, using your bare hands

12.02 All of the following symptoms would indicate the possible presence of shock except:

a. rapid, weak pulse
* b. elevated blood pressure
c. pale, moist skin
d. rapid respriations

12.02 You are attempting to control bleeding from a neck wound. You wish to apply pressure to a pressure point. Which of these pressure points would you choose?

a. subclavian artery
* b. carotid artery
c. femoral artery
d. bracial artery

12.03 All of the following are types of fractures except one:

a. impacted
b. compound
c. greenstick
* d. reduced

HOS 13.00

13.01 The highest concentration of oxygen can be achieved through use of the

a. nasal catheter
b. nasal cannula
* c. face mask
d. tent

13.01 The best concentration of oxygen is

a. oxygen tent
* b. face mask
c. nasal catheter
d. Bennett Machine

13.07 A croupette is a device which will provide

* a. high humidity
b. lowered humidity
c. increased amount of oxygen
d. lowered temperature

13.08 When caring for the patient with closed drainage of the chest, it is important for the practical nurse to remember:

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 2 and 3
c. 1, 3, 4
* d. all of these

1. the setup is closed
2. no air should be allowed to enter at any time
3. the equipment should be observed frequently for leakage
4. the open end of the glass tube in the drainage bottle should be below the water

HOS 14.00

14.02 When feeding the patient, the following principles are true with one exception

a. identify the food to the patient as you feed him
* b. feed the patient as quickly as possible
c. allow time during meal for drinking fluid
d. place patient in comfortable position for swallowing

14.02 Miss Jones was assigned to feed Mrs. Wilson. In order to do this, she should

a. mash all food to save chewing time
b. allow Mrs. Wilson to choose what she wants to eat
* c. feed the patient slowly, alternating food
d. talk continuously while feeding the patient

14.03 Tube feedings are ordered by:

a. the house supervisor
b. the senior nursing student
c. the resident
* d. the physician

14.03 Tube feedings are indicated in

a. adults only
b. infants only
c. for experimental purposes
* d. when mouth feeding is contradicted

14.03 When tube feeding, all of the following are ways to check the location of the inserted end of the tube, except

* a. listen to the stomach with stethoscope and inject water
b. place the end of the tube in water
c. withdraw stomach contents
d. listen for entrance of air into stomach after injecting small amount from syringe

HOS 15.00

15.04 A urine specimen must be obtained by catheterization for the following test:

a. urine sugar
* b. culture and sensitivity
c. urinalysis
d. glucose tolerance test

HOS 16.00

16.01 The temperature of a cleansing enema should be:

a. 100° F.
b. Comfortable for patient
c. Comfortable to the hand
* d. 105° F.
e. 110° F.

16.01 The enema used for carminative purposes is the

a. Soap suds
b. Fleet's
c. M.G. and W. or 1-2-3
* d. Saline
e. Tap water

16.01 The height the enema solution should be held above the level of the rectum is

a. 10 inches
b. 12 inches
* c. 18 inches
d. 24 inches

16.01 A one-two-three enema is made up of:

a. 1 oz. magnesium sulfate, 3 oz. of glycerine, 2 oz. of water
* b. 3 oz. of water, 2 oz. of glycerine, and 1 oz. of magnesium sulfate
c. 2 oz. of water, 1 oz. of magnesium sulfate and 3 oz. of glycerine
d. 1 oz. of water, 2 oz. saline, 3 oz. glycerine

16.01 The pressure from an enema solution is in the relation to the

a. Amount of solution used
* b. Height of the enema can
c. Position of the patient
d. Size of the rectal tube

HOS 17.00

17.01 The Lateral, or Sims, position is used for examination of the

a. Dorsal Area
* b. Rectum and vagina
c. Skull
d. Lower Extremities

17.01 When assisting with an examination, the nurse does all of the following except:

a. Assists the doctor with equipment
b. Helps the patient change position
* c. Leave the room
d. Provide adequate draping

17.01 When preparing a patient for a vaginal examination, the nurse does all of the following except:

a. Have patient empty bladder
b. Give simple explanation of procedure
* c. Place in prone position
d. Drape properly

17.01 The Trendelenburg position may be used for the following type of surgery:

a. Rectal
b. Spinal
c. Vaginal
* d. Pelvic

17.01 Some of the equipment necessary for a routine physical examination of the patient include all of the following except

* a. all of these
b. 1, 2
c. 3, 4
d. 2, 3, 4

1. Stethoscope
2. Flash light
3. Percussion hammer
4. Otoscope

17.01 The Cardiac position may also be referred to as the

a. prone
* b. fowler's
c. dorsal - recumbent
d. horizontal - recumbent

17.02 In ear irrigations, of the adult patient, it is important to remember the proper position:

* a. The ear should be pulled upward and backward
b. The ear should be pulled downward and backward
c. The head should be off the edge of bed
d. The syringe should be directly over the affected area

17.03 Special care must be taken to protect delicate instruments during sterilization by:

a. handling forceps
* b. wrapping separately in gauze
c. boil 20 minutes
d. soak in zepharin

17.03 Special care must be given rubber goods; the following are ture except:

a. rinse and dry
b. roll, do not fold
* c. soak in hot saline water
d. powder inside out

HOS 18.00

18.01 Terminal care of the unit after transfer, dismissal, or death of a patient consists of

a. damp dusting
b. closing the unit and calling the maid to clean it
c. sterilization and storage of equipment as necessary
* d. complete scrubbing of unit and equipment

18.02 Principles involved in weighing a patient include the following

a. 4 only
b. 1, 3, 4
* c. 1, 2, 3
d. 1, 2, 4

1. weigh at the same time each day
2. remove excess clothing
3. have patient wear same clothing each time
4. always use bathroom scale

HOS 19.00

19.00 If a drug is ordered q.i.d., how many doses will be given in a 24-hour period?

a. 6
b. 1
* c. 4
d. 2

19.00 You have an order for Gantrisin 3m + (one) stat and then Gantrisin 0.5 Gm q. 4. h. X3 days, you order the following number of tablets:

a. 24
b. 18
* c. 20
d. 26

19.00 The dosage of a drug which could kill a patient is known as the

a. initial dose
b. maintenance dose
c. maximum dose
* d. lethal dose

19.00 Factors which determine the amount of dosage the doctor orders include all of the following except:

a. the patient's weight, sex and age
b. the disease
* c. the cost of the drug
d. the patient's tolerance of the drug

19.00 When a narcotic is given, the following information must be listed on the narcotic sheet except the

a. dose
b. time given
c. name of patient, doctor, and nurse
* d. time of last dose

19.00 A narcotic order on a patient's chart is usually good for

a. 24 hours
* b. 72 hours
c. 36 hours
d. 48 hours

19.00 When charting medication, you should chart the drug at the time you

a. prepare the drug
b. go off duty
* c. give the drug to the patient
d. find it convenient to chart

19.01 Changes in the skin which are common sympotms of drug reactions include all the following except:

* a. pigmentation
b. flushing
c. urticaria
d. cyanosis

19.01 Medications that are given by the buccal route are

a. dissolved under the tongue
b. taken through a straw
* c. dissolved between the teeth and jaw
d. swallowed undiluted

19.02 The most common sites for intramuscular injections include all the following except:

* a. triceps muscle
b. gluteus maximum muscle
c. deltoid muscle
d. anterior and lateral femoral muscles

HOS 21.00

21.01 The normal intake for the adult person should be approximately 2400 cc - the output should be:

a. one-half as much
* b. two-thirds as much
c. three-fourths as much
d. 200 cc less
e. 500 cc less

21.01 The recording of a patient's intake would include

a. only the fluids he drinks
b. the food and fluids he takes
* c. all fluids taken into the body
d. only the intravenous fluids given

21.01 Recording output of a patient would include

a. measuring only voided urine
* b. measuring all fluid output from the body
c. measuring only catheterized specimens
d. measuring evacuations

HOS 22.00

22.00 A patient's chart serves as

a. his personal property
b. a temporary record of his hospitalization
c. a way of keeping up with the doctor's orders
* d. a legal record of his hospital stay

22.01 When charting intravenous solutions, you should note all of the following except

a. time started and discontinue
b. by whom started and discontinued
c. reaction to the solution and amount
* d. amount of solution to be given on next shift

22.05 Good rules to follow when using the telephone on duty are all of these except

a. speak clearly, distinctly, and pleasantly
b. identify self and speak directly into mouthpiece
* c. use telephone for casual conversation
d. always be brief and courteous

HOS 23.00

23.01 The premature baby is handled

a. as often as possible to make him feel loved
b. each morning on rounds by the physician
* c. by the nurse to give necessary nursing care only
d. during feeding time only

23.04 Baby Chase has a severe diaper rash. The doctor prescribed A & D Ointment. To use this medication, you would

a. spread upon each clean diaper with a tongue blade
* b. apply thin layer to baby's buttocks with fingers
c. apply to buttocks with tongue blade
d. apply to gauze, then place gauze on buttocks

23.05 The practical nurse feeding a newborn his first formula would do all of the following except

a. hold his head slightly elevated
b. burp him frequently
c. allow him 20 - 30 minutes feeding time
* d. encourage him to take 3 - 4 ounces

23.05 Terminal formula sterilization means that

* a. the formula is first mixed then poured into unsterile bottles and both are sterilized at the same time
b. each formula ingredient is carefully measured
c. the nurse who prepares the formula wears sterile gloves
d. each ingredient is sterilized then mixed and poured into sterile bottles

HOS 24.00

24.00 The postpartum patient should be encouraged to void within

a. 2 to 4 hours
* b. 6 to 8 hours
c. 8 to 10 hours
d. 10 to 12 hours

24.00 If treatment for sore and cracked nipples is not instituted immediately, the patient will probably develop

a. caked breasts
b. engorged breasts
c. inverted nipples
* d. breast abcess

24.00 Immediate care of the mother after-delivery includes frequent observation and recording of

a. weight, height of fundus, and pulse
b. blood pressure, position, and respiration
c. amount of lochia, height of fundus, perineal pad, and temperature
* d. height of fundus, amount of lochia, blood pressure, and pulse

24.00 A perineal shave is given during admission to the labor room because

a. the doctor will have less trouble suturing the episotomy
* b. it promotes cleanliness during labor, delivery and the puerperium
c. it is easier to watch labor
d. the patient will be more comfortable

24.00 It is important to take the blood pressure frequently during labor because

a. it is usual to have an increased systolic pressure due to excitement
b. it is routine procedure for all admissions
* c. an increase in blood pressure may indicate a toxemia
d. a decrease in blood pressure may indicate a toxemia

24.01 Which fetal heart tone would you immediately report?

a. 120
b. 140
c. 160
* d. 100

24.02 To correctly time the frequency of uterine contractions, the nurse must

* a. time from the beginning of one contraction to the beginning of the next contraction
b. time from the end of one contraction to the beginning of the next contraction
c. time from the peak of one contraction to the peak of the next contraction
d. time from beginning of the contraction to the end of the contraction

24.03 In the immediate care of the newborn the first procedure to be done is

a. care of the cord
b. care of the eyes
c. identification
* d. clear the airway

24.03 A sterile bulb syringe should be placed in the incubator with the newborn. It should be used immediately if the baby

* a. becomes cyanotic
b. aspirates
c. has irregular respirations
d. becomes jaundiced

24.04 The accurate birth registration is the responsibility of the

a. hospital
* b. physician
c. nurse
d. parents

24.04 Initial newborn identification is applied

a. after the baby is in the nursery
b. after physical by the pediatrician
c. before the first bath by the mother
* d. before the baby or the mother leaves the delivery room

24.06 In giving perineal care to the obstetrical patient, the most important point to remember is

a. the solution to use
b. the steps of procedure
* c. cleanliness
d. comfort of the mother

24.06 The most important point for the nurse to remember in doing perineal care is

a. the comfort of the patient
b. the draping of the patient
* c. handwashing between patients
d. to warm the bedpan

24.07 To cleanse the perineum and external genitalia, cleanse with strokes from

* a. front to back
b. back to back
c. side to side
d. both front to back and back to front

24.07 When giving a vaginal douche, the nozzle should be inserted

a. up and back
* b. down and back
c. straight into the orifice
d. straight down

HOS 26.00

26.00 After the cast has been removed it is important to know that:

* a. the patient feels more comfortable if the part is supported for a while in the same position as it was in the cast
b. the bone is thoroughly healed and can be used as before the injury
c. an arm sling or crutches should be used for several months until the muscle is reactive
d. the more the injured part is exercised the faster it will improve

26.01 When applying a cast on the extremities the doctor leaves the fingers or toes exposed because:

a. forming a cast to fit the digits would be too difficult
* b. it is necessary in order to check the circulation of the extremity
c. being able to see the fingers and toes has a good psychological effect on the patient
d. leaving the end open allows air to circulate inside the cast

26.01 When caring for a patient in a cast the practical nurse should be alert for signs of interference with the circulation such as:

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 1, 3, 4
* c. all of these
d. all but 4

1. change in color of fingers or toes
2. swelling and coldness
3. complaint of burning sensation in the extremity
4. complaint of pain or numbness

HOS 27.00

27.01 When it is evident that a patient is terminal, the nurse should

a. discontinue all procedures and medications
b. discontinue changing his position
* c. watch for important signs and changes in patient's condition and report the same
d. leave the patient alone with his family

HOS 28.00

28.02 The main objective in the general hygiene for the pre-operative patient is to:

a. promote comfort
* b. prevent post operative complications
c. prevent body odor
d. reassure the patient

28.02 The immediate nursing measures before surgery include:

a. 1, 2, 4
* b. 1, 3, 4
c. 1 and 4
d. all of these

1. measure and record vital signs
2. discontinure I.V. fluids
3. check operative permit
4. check elimination
5. call the patient's minister

28.03 Nursing care for the patient who has had general anesthetic requires:

a. 1 and 3
b. 1, 2, 3
c. 2, 3, 4
* d. all of these

1. open airway
2. attention at all times
3. record of vital signs
4. frequent checking for hemorrhage

28.03 Nursing care of the patient who has had spinal anesthetic includes which of the following:

* a. 1 and 2
b. 1 and 3
c. 2 and 4
d. all of these

1. keep flat in bed for the prescribed period of time
2. observe for return of feeling in legs
3. withhold diet 24 hours
4. give medication for headache

28.03 Measures used post-operatively to prevent respiratory complications are:

a. 1, 2, 5
b. 3, 4, 5
c. 2 and 4
* d. all of these

1. early ambulation
2. encourage deep breathing
3. keep warm
4. frequent change of position
5. encourage to move around by himself

HOS 29.00

29.01 Important points in nursing care of a patient with a colostomy include all <u>except</u>

a. if two ends of colon are exposed both may be irrigated
b. the patient should be taught to care for his colostomy before leaving the hospital
* c. the dressing should be changed daily
d. the diet should be adjusted to help prevent soiling in between irrigations

29.03 When using gastric suction on the stomach following surgery, it is the practical nurse's responsibility to see that the equipment is functioning properly. She should do all the following <u>except</u>

* a. irrigate it every two hours to remove resistant mucus
b. check it frequently to see that it is draining properly
c. measure the amount of drainage and report it
d. give special mouth care to the patient to prevent dryness

HOS 30.00

30.00 Lighting in the hospital

* a. should be direct for reading, at exits and in medicine rooms
b. should be dim not to disturb patients
c. should be on at all times
d. night lights should be red

30.00 Temperature of the patient's room should be

a. 80 - 90 F
b. 75 - 80 C
* c. to the patient's desire
d. 60 - 65 F

30.00 In order to eliminate odors which might annoy patients, the nurse should

* a. remove bedpans and soiled dressings immediately
b. deodorizer should be sprayed freely
c. good exhaust systems should be installed
d. use powders and perfumes freely

PERSONAL AND VOCATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS (PVR)

PVR 1.00

1.00 All of the following traits are necessary for a good student except

a. good mental attitude
b. courtesy
* c. lack of self-confidence
d. good physical health

1.00 The proper environment for studying includes

* a. 1, 3, 4
b. 1, 2, 3
c. 2, 3
d. all of these

1. comfortable desk
2. dim light
3. quiet and free of distraction
4. temperature 65 - 70 degrees

1.01 The physically healthy person who is always fatigued should look for the cause in

* a. unsolved emotional problems
b. inadequate hours of sleep
c. analysis of food intake
d. lack of motivation on the job

1.01 One of the best ways a practical nurse can teach good hygiene is to

a. be active in health groups
b. copy the health habits of a good doctor
* c. set a personal example
d. have complete understanding of this course

PVR 2.00

2.00 The following characteristic is not necessary in order to become a good practical nurse

a. good physical health
b. healthy personality
* c. irresponsibility
d. adaptability

2.00 All of the following steps are necessary to become a licensed practical nurse except

a. completion from an approved school of Practical Nursing
b. complete the required number of hours
c. make a passing grade on the State Board Examination
* d. join the Federation of Licensed Practical Nurses

2.01 A well-groomed, self-confident nurse sets a good example for all personnel by doing the following except

a. using good posture
b. wearing well-fitted shoes
c. wearing a clean, comfortable uniform
* d. using a sweet perfume

2.01 The nurse's cap should not be worn

* a. on the street
b. in hospital cafeteria
c. at bedside
d. in home on private duty

2.02 "History of the Development of Practical Nursing" includes information concerning the following except

a. pre-Christian era
b. first Schools of Nursing
* c. scientific information
d. early practical nursing schools in America

2.04 Accurate records of income are important to a nurse who works in

a. general hospital nursing
* b. private duty
c. physician's office
d. nursing home

2.04 The economic security for practical nurses is affected by the following except

* a. Federal Credit Unions
b. Social Security
c. Life Insurance
d. Hospitalization Insurance

PVR 2.00

2.04 An employer can evaluate the following in a person interview with the applicant (Circle wrong answer)

a. appearance
* b. technical skills
c. attitude
d. sociability

2.04 All of the following are requirements for written application

a. 1, 3, 4
b. 1 only
* c. 2, 3
d. 3, 4

1. write a long letter explaining why you need the job
2. use blue or black ink if unable to type
3. standard stationary or application blank
4. source of your information

2.04 Some things to remember when resigning are

a. 1, 2
b. 2, 3, 4
c. 1, 2
* d. all of these

1. evaluate advantages and disadvantages
2. write a letter of resignation
3. give sufficient notice before leaving
4. reason for resignation

PVR 3.00

3.01 All of the following should be done to help meet the patient's religious needs except

a. call minister when asked to do this
b. be courteous to minister
c. provide a pleasant atmosphere
* d. inform minister of visiting hours

3.01 The Orthodox Jew maintains certain beliefs which influence his eating. Which of the following is true of this faith?

* a. do not combine milk and meat
b. observe no fasting day
c. restrict consumption of tea and coffee
d. can only eat pork

3.02 The person in complete charge of the hospital is the

a. Director of Nursing Service
b. Director of Nursing Education
* c. Administrator
d. Supervisor

PVR 4.00

4.00 When referring to the ethical conduct of the nurse, we expect all except the following

a. respect for authority
b. obedience
* c. lack of sympathy
d. loyalty

4.00 The practical nurse is responsible for one's own acts both mentally and legally if one

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 1, 3, 4
c. 2, 3, 4
* d. all of these

1. knowingly commits or assists with a criminal abortion
2. takes or administers a narcotic without a physician's order
3. fails to carry out a procedure accordingly
4. falsifies patient's records

PVR 5.00

5.00 Carrying out the rules of good mental health begins by

a. living in a satisfactory environment
* b. accepting and understanding yourself
c. good heredity
d. understanding the needs of people

5.00 From birth to death one of the basic needs of human beings is

a. good education
b. to be successful
c. financial security
* d. to be wanted

5.02 Prejudice is usually caused by emotional feelings which stem from the following factors except one

a. fear
b. insecurity
c. ignorance
* d. factual knowledge

5.04 When under tensions in your work, you may do the following except

a. when something bothers you, talk it through with someone
b. write yourself a letter, then tear it up
* c. talk back to fellow employees
d. work at something or develop a hobby

NUTRITION AND DIET THERAPY (NDT)

NDT 1.00

1.00 Mr. Adams has been admitted to the hospital for a general workup and is receiving a regular diet. The nurse serving his food must be concerned with all of the following factors in considering his nutritional status in the hospital except

a. religious concepts
b. established eating habits
* c. economic status
d. age

1.00 Which of the following statements best explains the purpose of processing foods?

a. it is for homogenization
b. it is for dehydration
c. to improve its quality
* d. to prevent spoiling

1.00 What is the unit of measurement for heat and energy?

a. metabolism
b. centigrade
c. kilogram
* d. calorie

NDT 2.00

2.00 Which of the following foods contains the best source of protein?

a. apples
b. corn
* c. milk
d. fish

2.00 If he is receiving a regular diet, how many servings of each of the four basic food groups should he be getting each day?

a. 6 servings of group I, 3 of group II, 4 of group III, and 4 of group IV.
b. 4 servings of group I, 4 of group II, 4 of group III, and 3 of group IV
* c. 2 servings of group I, 2 of group II, 4 of group III, and 4 of group IV
d. 4 servings of group I, 2 of group II, 4 of group III, and 3 of group IV

2.00 All of the following foods should be fortified except

* a. canned vegetables
b. milk
c. some fruit juices
d. bread

2.00 Regarding intake of carbohydrates, all of the following statements are true except

a. beets are a source of sugar
b. digestion of carbohydrates begin in the mouth
* c. carbohydrates help maintain and repair body tissue
d. glucose enters the blood stream directly

2.00 If a breakfast included bacon, eggs, buttered toast and chocolate milk, the diet is high in fats. What do these fats do after they enter the body?

a. carry vitamins A,C,D, and B
b. aid the use of vitamin A in the diet
c. remain in the stomach only briefly
* d. provide heat and energy

2.00 If you are limited in your food budget, all of the following foods could be purchased cheaply yet still be adequate nutritionally except

a. non-fat dry milk
* b. rump roast
c. fruits and vegetables in season
d. peanut butter
e. legumes

NDT 2.00

2.00 In preparing food, there are many useful hints which the cook might consider. Which of the statements below is the best advice?

a. cook vegetables until very soft
b. always peel skins from fresh, raw food, if grown commercially
* c. use low heat in cooking protein foods
d. use packaged mixes when possible for economy

NDT 3.00

3.00 Which of the below statements could be made truthfully?

* a. carrots are good for the eyes
b. fish and celery are brain foods
c. beets make rich, red blood
d. milk and fish are poison if combined

3.00 The function of one of the fat-soluble vitamins is that of aiding in blood clot formation. In the items below choose the correct vitamin for this function.

a. vitamin B
b. vitamin C
c. vitamin A
* d. vitamin K

3.00 A deficiency of one of the water-soluble vitamins results in scurvy, sore mouth, sore and bleeding gums. Circle the vitamin mentioned in th above situation.

a. vitamin K
b. vitamin A
* c. vitamin C
d. vitamin D

3.00 The body weight is composed partly of fluids. Circle the correct amount of fluids that makes up body weight.

a. 3/4
b. 1/2
* c. 2/3
d. 5/6

NDT 4.00

4.01 Which element in the below items will Carol get an abundant supply of in milk?

a. minerals
b. vitamins
c. potassium
* d. calcium

4.01 The daily milk requirement of a lactating mother is

a. 1 pint
b. 1 quart
* c. 1½ quarts
d. 8 cups

4.01 The diet of the expectant mother should be well balanced in all nutrients with an increase in

a. fats
b. carbohydrates
* c. proteins
d. calories

4.02 In introducing new foods to a child, the mother or father should

a. only feed the new food at the meal
b. insist that the child eat the food
c. make no effort to conceal her negative feeling about food
* d. offer to child with no comment

4.02 Malnutrition is often seen in people over the age of 60. All of the following factors contribute to this except

a. poor choice of food
b. lowered gastric acidity
c. poor digestion
* d. refusal to wear teeth

4.04 Nutritional needs of the elderly differ from those of the young adult because of:

a. feelings of loneliness
* b. decreased activity
c. inadequate income
d. poor facilities for preparation

4.04 Obesity in the elderly should be avoided because of:

* a. excess burden on the body system
b. frequency of cystitis
c. decreases possibility of diabetes
d. unhappiness and other emotional problems

NDT 4.00

4.04 Constipation in the elderly may be corrected by

* a. establishing regularity
b. administering enemas every day
c. Milk of Magnesia, 3 ounces
d. Bran cereal 2 times daily

NDT 5.00

5.00 The acid ash diet is used in the treatment of

a. arthritis
b. pre-elampsia
c. celiac disease
* d. kidney stones

5.00 Cardiovascular diseases are a major health problem, but can often be lessened in severity by diet. The low sodium diet is frequently prescribed. All of the following are ways of making these diets more palatable except

a. addition of onion
* b. addition of celery salt
c. use of lemon juice
d. addition of salt substitute

5.00 How many milligrams of sodium are allowed in a strict sodium diet?

a. 100 mg.
* b. 500 mg.
c. 750 mg.
d. 240 mg. or less

5.00 All the following foods should be allowed in the breakfast of a hypertensive patient except

a. 1 medium orange
b. shredded wheat with low sodium milk
* c. cinnamon toast
d. unsalted butter

5.00 In planning a low residue diet, which of the following foods should be avoided?

a. fruit juices
b. plain gelatin
c. cooked eggs
* d. whole grain bread

5.00 The low residue diet is adequate in all the following except

a. protein
b. carbohydrate
* c. minerals and vitamins
d. fats and fatty acids

5.00 Which of the diets below is indicated for dietary treatment of diarrhea?

a. higher fiber
b. high caloric
* c. bland diet
d. low caloric

NDT 5.00

5.00 Studies have proved that the body cells burn food rapidly in fevers, thus the body needs more food in this case. Which diet below would be most beneficial in the above instance?

a. high fiber
b. low residue
c. sippy diet
* d. high calorie

5.00 The patient who has a very severe ulcer will usually be on a prescribed diet. Which of the following diets is prescribed?

a. high fiber
b. low caloric
c. low fat
* d. sippy diet

5.00 Which of the following is not characteristic of the bland diet?

a. mechanically non-irritating foods
* b. three well-balanced meals a day
c. goods to neutralize acidity
d. a gradual restoration to a regular diet

5.00 The Kempner rice diet, commonly used in kidney diseases, contains approximately how many calories?

a. 3000
* b. 2000
c. 1200
d. 1500

5.00 In celiac disease, what nutrient is poorly absorbed in the system?

a. vitamins
b. iron and fats
c. minerals
* d. carbohydrates and fats

5.00 A purine imbalance leads to a disease where a low purine diet is indicated. Name this disease.

a. nephrosis
b. hypertension
c. albuminuria
* d. gout

NDT 5.00

5.00 Which of the following foods would not be included in a diet for dietary treatment of constipation?

a. fruits
b. whole grain cereals
c. milk
* d. pureed vegetables

BASIC DRUG ADMINISTRATION (BDA)

BDA 1.00

1.02 All the following measurements are equal except

a. 8 dr.
b. ℥ i
c. 480 minims
* d. 180 gtts.

1.02 In converting the following, you find that all are equal except

a. 4 Gm
b. 60 gtts.
c. 1 dr.
* d. 1/4 tsp.

1.03 To give Protamine Zinc Insulin U.40 (H) from U.80 solution, using a minim syringe, prepare

* a. 8 minims
b. 9 minims
c. 2 minims
d. 7 minims

1.03 The doctor orders Elixir of Phenobarbital gr. ½. The dose on hand is in a bottle labeled = gr. ¼. You will give

a. ℥ ii
b. ℥ i
* c. ℥ ii
d. ℥ iss

1.03 The doctor orders Penicillin 150,000 units I.M. The dose on hand is in a bottle labeled 3,000,000 units per 10 cc. You prepare and give

a. 1 cc
b. 1½ cc
c. 2 cc
* d. ½ cc

1.03 The order is for Penicillin 300,00 units IM. The dose on hand is in solution in a bottle labeled 3,000,000 units per 10 ml. You would give

* a. 1 ml
b. 0.5 ml
c. 2.5 ml
d. 0.1

1.03 The doctors order Sodium Salicylate 2 Gm. The dose on hand is in solution labeled 0.64 Gm in 4 ml. You would give

* a. 12.5 ml
b. 2.5 ml
c. 32 ml
d. 16 ml

BDA 1.00

1.03 The dosage of a drug which could kill patient is known as the

a. initial dose
b. maintenance dose
c. maximum dose
* d. lethal dose

1.03 A drug that has been dissolved in water is said to be in

a. suspension
* b. solution
c. emulsion
d. tincture

1.03 The doctor orders Dicotininc Acid 1.0 Gm. The dose on hand is 0.5 Gm. You would give

a. 5 tablets
* b. 2 tablets
c. 1/2 tablet
d. 1 tablet

1.03 The doctor orders Acetylsalicylic Acid 600 mg. The dose on hand is 0.3 Gm. You give

a. 3 tablets
b. 18 tablets
c. 1/2 tablet
* d. 2 tablets

1.03 The doctor orders Meprobamate 0.2 Gm. The dose on hand is 400 mg. You give

a. 2 tablets
* b. 1/2 tablet
c. 1 tablet
d. 1 1/2 tablets

1.03 An insulin syringe is not available. To give Regular Insulin U.40 (H) from solution U.80, using a 2 c.c. syringe, you prepare

* a. 1/2 c.c.
b. 2 c.c.
c. 1 c.c.
d. 1 1/2 c.c.

BDA 2.00

2.00 When administering Empirin Compound Number 3, you recall that it contains Codeine in the amount of

a. 1/8 grain
* b. 1/2 grain
c. 1/4 grain
d. 1 grain

2.00 Factors which determine the amount of dosage the doctor orders include all of the following except

a. the patient's weight, sex and age
b. the disease
* c. the cost of the drug
d. the patient's tolerance of the drug

2.02 If a drug is ordered q.i.d., how many doses will be given in a 24 hour period?

a. 6
b. 1
* c. 4
d. 2

2.02 You have an order for Gantrisin Gm.+ (one) stat and then Gantrisin 0.5 Gm. q.4.h.X 3 days, you order the following number of tablets

a. 24
b. 18
* c. 20
d. 26

2.02 You have an order for Neo-Decadron gtts. # O.D. You would instill

a. 2 gtts. in right ear
b. 2 gtts. in left eye
* c. 2 gtts. in right eye
d. 2 gtts. in each nostril

2.03 Regulations regarding control of narcotics are established by the

* a. Harrison Act
b. Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act
c. United States Pharmacopeia
d. National Formulary

2.03 Caffeine stimulates the portion of the brain known as the

* a. cerebrum
b. mid-brain
c. pons
d. cerebellum

BDA 2.00

2.03 When adrenalin is administered, which system is stimulated to the greatest degree

* a. circulatory
b. digestive
c. respiratory
d. endocrine

2.03 When a narcotic is given, the information must be listed on the narcotic sheet except the

a. dose
b. time given
c. name of patient, doctor, and nurse
* d. time of last dose

2.03 Seconal, Nembutal, Carbital and Tuinal are used as

a. analgesics
* b. hypnotics
c. depressants
d. anesthetics

2.03 Drugs most commonly used as muscle relaxants are all of the following except

a. Tolserol
b. Equanil
c. Curare
* d. Cortisone

2.03 Uterine bleeding is often a toxic reaction to

a. Progesterone
b. Testesterone
* c. Estrogen
d. Androgens

2.03 Retention of body fluid is a toxic symptom usually associated with

a. adrenaline
b. caffeine
* c. hydrocortisone
d. mercuhydrin

2.03 A narcotic order on a patient's chart is usually good for

a. 24 hours
* b. 72 hours
c. 36 hours
d. 48 hours

BDA 2.00

2.03 Toxic symptoms to report when bacteriostatics are being administered include the following except:

a. nausea
b. vomiting
* c. constipation
d. rashes

2.03 Narcotics may be prescribed only by registered and licensed persons, except

a. physicians
b. veterinarians
c. dentists
* d. opticians

2.03 A drug commonly used to treat minor urinary tract infection is

* a. Mandelic Acid
b. Acetic Acid
c. Nicotinic Acid
d. Ascorbic Acid

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY (AP)

AP 1.00

1.00 The functioning unit of the entire body is the

a. blood
b. nerves
* c. cell
d. brain

1.00 A group of several kinds of tissue working together to perform a special function is called

a. a system
* b. an organ
c. a muscle
d. a cell

1.00 The membrane lining all body cavities opening to the outside is

a. synovial
* b. mucous
c. serous
d. epithelial

AP 2.00

2.01 All of the following are functions of the skeletal system except

a. to give shape to the body
b. to provide attachment for muscles
c. to protect delicate organs
d. to manufacture red blood cells
* e. to aid digestion

2.01 The best example of a flat bone in the human body is the

a. humerus
b. femur
c. vertebra
* d. rib

2.01 The covering of the bones is called

* a. periosteum
b. fascia
c. peritoneum
d. percardium

2.01 The radius is located

a. in the upper arm
b. on the little finger side of the lower arm
* c. on the thumb side of the lower arm
d. at the shoulder joint

2.01 The longest bone of the human body is the

a. tibia
b. humerus
* c. femur
d. radius

2.01 The formation of red blood cells is a function of the

* a. bone marrow
b. periosteum
c. bursae
d. synovial fluid

2.01 Muscles are attached to bones by

a. ligaments
b. bursae
* c. tendons
d. fascia

AP 2.00

2.02 The kind of joint that will allow the greatest range of motion for the part is the

* a. ball and socket joint
b. hinge joint
c. pivot joint
d. gliding joint

2.02 The region of the upper arm into which injections are given is known as

a. gluteus maximus
* b. deltoid
c. triceps
d. biceps

2.02 Ligaments have the job of

a. attaching muscles to bone
* b. attaching one bone to another bone
c. contracting to allow movement
d. supporting muscle tissue

2.02 The dome shaped muscle located between the chest and the abdomen is called the

a. pericardium
b. peritoneum
* c. diaphragm
d. gluteus

2.02 Movement, as required in walking, is the result of

* a. contraction of the skeletal muscle
b. relaxation of smooth muscle
c. energy produced by the cardiac muscle
d. foods burned by the skeletal muscle

AP 3.00

3.01 All of the following are functions of the circulatory system except

a. transportation
b. removal of waste
c. heat regulation
* d. metabolism

3.01 Blood is forced out of the left ventricle and into the blood vessels in the following pattern

a. arteries, veins, capillaries
* b. arteries, capillaries, veins
c. veins, capillaries, arteries
d. capillaries, arteries, veins

3.01 A normal red blood count per cubic millimeter would vary from

a. 5000 to 10,000 cells
* b. 4½ to 5½ million cells
c. 1 to 2 million cells
d. 7 to 10 million cells

3.01 A normal white blood count per cubic millimeter of blood would vary from

* a. 5000 to 9000 cells
b. 1 to 2 million cells
c. 4½ to 5½ million cells
d. 7 to 10 million cells

3.01 The average amount of blood in the human is

a. 4 quarts
b. 10 pints
c. 2 to 6 pints
* d. 8 to 12 pints

3.01 The part of the blood which aids in blood clotting and controlling bleeding is

* a. platelets
b. leukocytes
c. hemoglobin
d. phagocytes

3.01 The following are functions of the white blood cells except

a. resist infection
* b. carry carbon dioxide
c. remove normal waste products from cells
d. aid in repairing tissue

AP 3.00

3.01 The oxygen carrying part of the blood is

a. red blood cells
* b. hemoglobin
c. monocytes
d. plasma

3.02 The membrane covering the heart is called the

* a. pericardium
b. myocardium
c. endocardium
d. ventricle

3.02 The largest artery in the body is the

a. pulmonary
b. carotid
* c. aorta
d. coronary

3.02 The functioning of the lungs to replace carbon dioxide with oxygen as blood passes through them is called

a. arterial circulation
b. venous circulation
c. cardiac circulation
* d. pulmonary circulation

3.02 Valve flaps prevent the back flow of blood from the pulmonary artery into the

a. lung
* b. right ventricle
c. right auricle
d. left auricle

3.03 The greatest strain comes on those veins in the

a. abdomen
b. lungs
* c. legs
d. kidneys

3.04 Worn out red blood cells are removed from action by

a. bone marrow
b. lymph nodes
c. monocytes
* d. liver and spleen

AP 3.00

3.04 Lymph vessels begin in the

a. arteries
b. veins
* c. tissue spaces
d. capillaries

AP 4.00

4.02 The respiratory center is located in the part of the brain called

a. cerebrum
b. cerebellum
c. midbrain
* d. medulla
e. thalamus

AP 5.00

5.02 Many children with tonsillitis develop ear infections. This is because the ear and throat are connected by the

a. larynx
* b. eustachian tube
c. epiglottis
d. pharynx

AP 6.00

6.00 Which of the following actions best describe peristaltic movement?

a. takes place in the mouth
b. secreted by the gastric mucosa and acts on fats
c. found in the stomach and aids in protein digestion
* d. constrictions in the intestines forcing material onward

6.00 All of the following psychic factors delay digestion except

a. anger
b. excitement
c. fright
* d. contentment

AP 7.00

7.01 What is the name of the membrane covering the lungs and lining

* a. pleura
b. mucosa
c. pericardium
d. peritoneum

AP 11.00

11.00 The electrolyte retained in extra-vascular fluid compartments causing edema is

a. potassium
b. calcium
c. iron
* d. sodium chloride

NURSING OF CHILDREN (NC)

NC 1.00

Mary, age six, had been suffering from frequent colds and was taken to the pediatrician, who advised a tonsillectomy. He gave directions to bring Mary to the hospital the evening before the operation. Mary had been away from home only once and that was to spend the night at her grandmother's home.

1.00 Her mother decided that Mary should be prepared for her visit to the hospital by:

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 3 and 4
* c. 1 and 3
d. 2 only

1. telling her that she was going to the hospital for an overnight stay.
2. telling her that they were going to the hospital to see someone else.
3. playing at packing her bag to go on the trip to the hospital.
4. leaving the entire event as a complete surprise.

1.00 Upon arrival at the hospital, Mary and her mother were taken to the children's ward. There the nurse who was to take care of Mary performed the necessary admission procedures. The most important point(s) to be observed by the nurse were:

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 3, 4, 5
* c. 4 only
d. 1 and 3

1. weight - height
2. nose and throat culture
3. temperature, pulse, and respirations
4. coagulation time
5. physical examination

1.00 Safety measures always observed in pediatrics are:

a. 1 and 4
b. 2, 3, 4
c. 3 and 4
* d. 1, 2, 4

1. keep all crib rails raised
2. each child has a name on arm band and name tag on bed
3. always leave open pins on bedside table
4. make careful identification of the child before giving medication treatment, or nursing care

NC 2.00

2.00 In caring for a baby with thrush, isolation precautions should be taken with:

a. linens
b. excreta
* c. bottles and nipples
d. diapers

2.01 In our study of the needs of infants, we know their basic needs include all except:

a. love and security
b. warmth
c. satisfaction
* d. sex education

2.01 Anemia in children during the first year of life is normal and is called:

a. pernicious anemia
b. hypochormic anemia
c. nutritional anemia
* d. physiological anemia

2.01 Most infants can be expected to walk about the age of:

* a. 1 year
b. 2 years
c. 30 months
d. 10 months

2.01 Behavior that can be expected of the baby at about 6 months of age includes the ability:

a. to pull himself to an upright position
b. to walk without support
* c. to sit alone for a short time
d. to feel himself

2.01 An infant's temperature is taken rectally because:

* a. he is too young to hold the thermometer in the mouth
b. oral thermometers break easily
c. this is the most accurate method
d. he is less cooperative in having an oral temperature taken

2.02 Cerebral Palsy is a condition resulting from:

a. damage to brain from high fever
b. damage to nerves leading to arms and legs
c. damage to some portion of the brain
* d. damage to some portion of the brain that does not get worse

NC 2.00

2.02 Baby Ann, four weeks old, was admitted to the hospital with a history of recurrent vomiting, loss of weight, and slight constipation. Upon physical examination, the diagnosis of pyloric stenosis was made. Pyloric stenosis is a narrowing of the lumen of the:

a. duodenum
* b. pyloric end of the stomach
c. cardiac end of the stomach
d. body of the stomach

2.02 The characteristics of the vomiting were:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 1, 2, 3 | 1. contained bile |
| * b. | 2, 4 | 2. projective |
| c. | 2 only | 3. associated with nausea |
| d. | 3 and 4 | 4. occurred shortly after feeding |

2.02 A typical stool of a baby with mild diarrhea would have the following characteristics:

a. full of blood and mucus
* b. frequent loose, green stools with mucus
c. yellow-brown and watery
d. mostly mucous, tinged with fecal material

2.02 Surgery has been performed to close a cleft palate. The postoperative care would include:

* a. arm restraints and feed from the edge of a spoon or cup
b. give speech therapy
c. give skimmed milk only
d. nothing by mouth for 24 hours

2.02 Hydrocephalic means

a. ventricular fluid cannot escape into the heart
* b. cerebral spinal fluid cannot circulate through ventricles normally
c. an incomplete closure in an artery in fetal circulation
d. there is a defect in the vertebral column

2.02 Meningocele means:

a. there is a defect in the vertebral column
b. the spinal cord and the meninges protrude through a defect in spinal canal
* c. the meninges protrude through an opening in the spinal canal
d. there is a malformation of the spine

2.02 Phenylketonuria is caused by:

a. heredity
b. defect in carbohydrate metabolism
* c. defect in protein metabolism
c. elevated temperature of the newborn

NC 3.00

3.00 Of the numerous accidents which occur during infancy and childhood, the most common is

a. falls
* b. burns
c. drowning
d. automobile accidents

3.01 These factors probably indicate that a child is ready to be toilet trained except

a. willingness to sit on a potty chair
b. have one regular bowel movement daily
* c. often crawls toward the bathroom
d. shows the sign of getting very quiet before he stools

3.01 One of the most important things parents should realize is that

a. a child is an upsetting factor in any marriage
* b. a child must be allowed to develop at its own pace
c. a child must be treated as a small adult
d. the weekly income must be increased when a baby arrives

3.01 A child should not be forced to eat his food because

a. it will make him more stubborn
* b. this can create a lifetime dislike of these foods
c. he has likes and dislikes just the same as adults
d. it will make him dislike the person feeding him

3.02 A croupette is a device which will provide

* a. high humidity
b. lowered humidity
c. increased amount of oxygen
d. lowered temperature

NC 4.00

4.00 Of the numerous accidents which occur during infancy and childhood, the most common is

a. falls
* b. burns
c. drowning
d. automobile accidents

4.01 One day during visiting hours, Martin's mother told him that he had a new baby cousin, Doris. Martin, (age 4) asked his mother where his baby cousin "came from". His mother should

a. give him a complete description of the normal birth of a baby
b. tell him that he must not ask questions like that
c. tell him that her mother bought Doris at the hospital
* d. tell him the baby came from inside her mother's body

4.01 Martin was discharged from the hospital. On his first return visit to the out-patient department, his mother told the nurse that he had recently become fearful of dogs. In this situation, the nurse should

a. force him to touch a dog so that he would get over his fear
b. tell him that dogs will not hurt him, that it is a very unusual dog that will bite children
* c. encourage him to talk about his fear and to be around dogs in his mother's presence
d. ignore the fear because he will outgrow it in a few years anyway

4.01 Sex education of the child includes all except

a. begins with a child's curiosity
* b. should cause feelings of guilt and shame
c. should be satisfied with simple but truthful answers
d. be a part of normal development

4.02 Mrs. Rinel thought that Susan was slow in developing motor skills in comparison with her other two older children, but she did not become too concerned about her until she observed her behavior with other five year old children in kindergarten. Although her family doctor had said that Susan was a healthy child, she consulted a pediatrician who admitted her to the hospital for diagnosis. After a thorough study of the family and the child by the health team members, Susan was found to have an intelligence quotient of 65. The nurse should know that she is

a. within the lower limits of the range of normal intelligence
b. dull, normal, but educable
* c. moderately retarded but trainable
d. severely retarded and will be completely dependent on others for her care

NC 4.00

4.02 The best treatment for thumb sucking of a 4 year old child is to

a. restrain arms
* b. provide more active play
c. quit "babying" him
d. keep reminding him so he will stop sucking his thumb

4.02 A 5 year old child was admitted to the hospital with the diagnosis of acute nephritis. As a nurse, you should make the following close observation:

a. all
* b. 1, 2, 5
c. 1, 3, 5
d. 2, 4, 5

1. take frequent blood pressure and pulse
2. observe the amount and color of urine
3. allow the child to participate in active play
4. force fluids when the output is small in amount
5. observe for headache and drowsiness

NC 5.00

5.00 Mumps is most serious in which of the following groups?

a. boys 4 - 12
b. girls 13 and over
* c. boys 13 and over
d. girls 4 - 12

5.00 A serious complication of measles is

a. rubella
b. tetanus
c. photophobia
* d. meningitis

5.00 German, or three-day measles, is a disease with very mild symptoms and no ill effects except in

a. little girls
* b. pregnant women in the first trimester
c. those weakened by another disease
d. adult males

5.00 Rocky Mountain spotted fever is transmitted by infected

* a. ticks
b. fleas
c. rats
d. lice

5.00 Scarlet fever is caused by

a. staphylococci
* b. streptococci
c. viruses
d. bacillus

NC 5.00

5.01 Two days, postoperatively Sydney, age seven, asked his nurse to leave the night light on in his room after she had prepared him for bed. The nurse should

a. laugh at him and tell him big boys should not be afraid of the dark
b. scold him because he obviously wants more attention than the other children
c. turn the light off because the night supervisor has said that the unit should be darkened when the children are prepared for bed
* d. accept his fear and ask him to turn the light off when he feels that he can

5.01 The most descriptive term for a 10 year old is

a. selfish and lacking interest in the welfare of others
b. uncooperative in play and school
c. tendency toward temper tantrums
* d. strong sense of justice and fair play

5.02 The biologic factor most commonly associated with rheumatic fever is

a. heredity
b. economic status
c. climate
* d. streptococcal infections

5.02 Acute rheumatic fever attacks in children are accompanied by

a. chorea
b. subcutanious nodules
c. abdominal pains
* d. joint pains

5.02 The most important point in the nursing care of the child with rheumatic fever during an acute attack is

a. a well-balanced diet
b. uninterrupted sleep
c. sympathetic understanding
* d. psychological and physical rest

5.02 The correct term for bedwetting is

* a. enuresis
b. diuresis
c. phimosis
d. prosthesis

NC 5.00

SITUATION: Mary, age six, had been suffering from frequent colds and was taken to the pediatrician, who advised a tonsillectomy. He gave directions to bring Mary to the hospital the evening before the operation. Mary had been away from home only once and that was to spend the night at her grandmother's house.

5.02 Her mother decided that Mary should be prepared for her visit to the hospital by

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 3 and 4
* c. 1 and 3
d. 2 only

1. telling her that she was going to the hospital for an overnight stay
2. telling her that they were going to the hospital to see someone else
3. playing at packing her bag to go on the trip to the hospital
4. leaving the entire event at a complete surprise
5. promising her a new toy if she is a good girl

5.02 Upon arrival at the hospital, Mary and her mother were taken to the children's ward. There the nurse who was to take care of Mary performed the necessary admission procedures. The most important points to be observed by the nurse were:

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 3, 4, 5
c. 4 only
d. 1 and 3

1. weight-height
2. nose and throat culture
3. temperature, pulse, and respiration
4. coagulation time
5. physical examination

5.02 Patricia K., eleven, was admitted to the hospital with her mother. Her major complaints were given by her mother as irritability, easy fatigue, loss of weight, and growing pains. The physical examination revealed the presence of polyarthritis and subcutaneous nodules, leading to a diagnosis of rheumatic fever. Doctor orders included:

a. absolute bed rest
b. aspirin q.i.d.
c. electrocardiogram
d. sedimentation rate

NC 6.00

Mrs. Horter brought her fourteen year old daughter Barbara to the adolescent clinic because she had "pimples on her face" which she persisted in picking. Several weeks later, the nurse who had previously established a good relationship with Barbara met her in the clinic and commented on the improvement of her acne. During the conversation Barbara said "I'm glad my mother didn't come with me today. She's always telling me what to do, and when I refuse to do what she says, she threatens to tell my father." On response to this expression of feeling, the nurse would answer

6.00 a. Your mother did seem to be a domineering type of woman. Perhaps if you do what she says, she won't bother you so much.
b. If you would act your age, your mother wouldn't have to tell you what to do.
c. Why don't you talk to your father about this situation and see how he feels about your mother.
* d. Your mother may be having difficulty in remembering that you are almost grown up now. Perhaps if you would talk with her about this problem, you both would understand each other better.

6.00 The dietary requirements of the teenager are primarily affected by

a. his desire for approval from his parents
* b. his increased rate of growth
c. his social interest
d. resistance to parental supervision

6.00 The "show-off" teenager is really expressing his fear of

a. authority
b. being an ineffective person
* c. being "lost in the crowd"
d. people

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN CARE (MN)

MN 1.00

1.00 Fertilization of the ovum takes place in the

a. abdominal cavity
* b. fallopian tube
c. uterine cavity
d. graffian follicle

1.00 During pregnancy the function of the amniotic fluid is to

a. provide nourishment for the fetus
b. keep the skin of the fetus moist
* c. provide an equable temperature
d. act as a dilating wedge during labor

1.00 Fetal heart beats can first be heard at the end of the

a. second month
b. third month
* c. fourth month
d. sixth month

1.00 All of the following are presumptive signs of pregnancy except

a. cessation of menses
* b. palpation of fetus
c. morning sickness
d. frequency of urination

1.00 The placenta is fully developed and attached to the uterine wall by the

* a. second month
b. fifth month
c. sixth month
d. third month

1.00 If the first day of the last mentrual period was Sept. 9, the expected date of confinement will be

a. June 1
b. September 14
* c. June 16
d. July 16

1.00 The prenatal term normally lasts

* a. 280 days from the first day of the last menstrual period
b. nine lunar month
c. ten calendar months
c. 300 days from the first day of the last menstrual period

MN 1.00

1.00 Conception is defined as

a. fertilization
* b. the union of the sperm with an ovum
c. the discharge of an ovum
d. the passage of the ovum into the uterus

1.00 In utero the baby is supplied by its mother with its needed foor and oxygen through the

a. amniotic sac
b. yolk sac
* c. umbilical cord
d. embryo

MN 2.00

2.00 German measles is thought to be the cause of malformation of the infant if the

* a. mother has it during the first trimester of pregnancy
b. mother has it during the last trimester of pregnancy
c. husband has measles while the wife is pregnant
d. children in the family have measles

2.00 The nurse in the prenatal clinic will encourage the patient to visit her dentist early because

a. each baby causes the mother to lose one tooth
* b. bone development of the baby requires calcium
c. diseased teeth should be found and watches for infection
d. between the sixth and seventh month

2.00 If a pregnant woman complains of painful, swollen veins in her legs, the nurse should understand that this is due to

a. infection of the blood vessel wall
b. toxins accumulating in the blood
* c. pressure against abdominal beins
d. force of gravity

2.00 All of the following are danger symptoms which should be reported during the prenatal period except

a. headache
b. bleeding
c. blurred vision
* d. frequency of urination

2.00 Placenta previa is characterized by

* a. painless bleeding
b. abdominal cramps
c. hypertension
d. nausea and vomiting

2.00 All of the following are symptoms of pre-eclampsia except

a. edema
b. elevated blood pressure
c. albuminuria
* d. convulsions

2.00 A complication frequently occurring with diabetic mothers is

a. placenta previa
b. abruptio placenta
* c. unusually large baby
d. ectopic pregnancy

MN 2.00

2.00 After the first prenatal visit, the physician should check the following on each subsequent visit except

a. urine
b. blood pressure
* c. condition of the cervis
d. weight

2.00 A good exercise for a woman during pregnancy is

a. swimming
b. tennis
* c. walking
d. bowling

2.00 A patient eight weeks pregnant is admitted to the hospital. Shortly after admission she complains of a sharp pain in her right side, has some vaginal bleeding, nausea and vomiting and goes into shock. You should be suspicious of

a. abruptio placenta
b. ruptured uterus
* c. ectopic pregnancy
d. threatened abortion

2.00 The immediate nursing care for the above patient would be

a. hold fluids
b. check blood pressure every 15 minutes
c. check pulse every 15 minutes
* d. notify the doctor

2.00 Marked variation in the fetal heart sounds may indicate

a. short cord
* b. pressure on the cord
c. that the patient is in the second stage of labor
d. that the baby is overactive

2.00 Nausea and vomiting is common during the

* a. first trimester
b. second trimester
c. third trimester
d. entire pregnancy

MN 2.00

2.00 All of these are considered major complications of pregnancy except

a. eclampsia
* b. cystitis
c. abruptio placenta
d. hyperemesis gravidarum

2.00 A placenta which separates from the wall of the uterus prior to delivery is called

a. placenta previa
* b. abruptio placenta
c. hyperemesis gravidarum
d. endometriosis

2.00 Shoes with broad low heels, plus good posture, will do much to prevent

a. vertigo
b. vomiting
c. ataxia
* d. backache

2.00 Expectant parents benefit by attending Parents Classes because there they have an opportunity to do all of the follwoing except

a. meet other couples like themselves
* b. get expert medical advice
c. share ideas and fears
d. get rid of many of their superstitions

2.00 The nurse will recognize the "show" as

a. the enlargement of the abdomen
* b. a pinkish vaginal discharge
c. the dilation of the cervix
d. the appearance of the baby's head at the vaginal opening

2.00 A disease which may be transmitted from the mother to the baby via the placenta is

a. gonorrhea
* b. syphilis
c. rubeola
d. hepatitis

2.00 Which fetal heart tone would you immediately report?

a. 120
b. 140
c. 160
* d. 100

MN 2.00

2.00 The diet of the expectant mother should be well balanced in all nutrients with an increase in

a. fats
b. carbohydrates
* c. proteins
d. calories

2.00 Frequency of urination during early and late weeks of pregnancy is due to

* a. pressure on the bladder by uterus
b. pressure on the kidneys by uterus
c. increased amount of urine excreted by kidneys
d. albumin in the urine

MN 3.00

3.00 The period from the complete dilation of cervix to delivery of the baby is called the

a. first stage of labor
* b. second stage of labor
c. third stage of labor
d. initial stage of labor

3.00 The term episotomy is used to describe

a. forceps delivery
b. a breech presentation
c. a version
* d. incision of perineum

3.00 The discharge from the vagina after delivery is called

a. colostrum
b. subinvolution
* c. lochia
d. show

3.00 A common cause of rupture of the uterus is

a. extra large baby
b. forceps delivery
c. induction of labor
* d. previous cesarean section scar

3.00 What drug frequently used in the labor and delivery room, is so dangerous, that it should be calculated in minims?

a. Ergotrate
* b. Pitocin
c. Triline
d. Hykinonex

3.00 The student practical nurse is assigned to the labor room. If the patient complains of headache, the student nurse must recognize the importance of

a. aspirin
b. morphine
c. cold compresses to head
* d. a blood pressure reading

3.00 During labor the most dangerous time for the mother is the

a. first stage
b. first phase of second stage
* c. third stage
d. second phase of second stage

MN 3.00

3.00 A laceration which extends entirely across the perineum and through the rectal sphincter is called a

a. 1st degree laceration
b. 2nd degree laceration
* c. 3rd degree laceration
d. 4th degree laceration

3.00 A perineal shave is given during admission to the labor room because

a. the doctor will have less trouble suturing the episotomy
* b. it promotes cleanliness during labor, delivery and the puerperium
c. it is easier to watch labor
d. the patient will be more comfortable

3 00 It is important to take the blood pressure frequently during labor because

a. it is usual to have an increased systolic pressure due to excitement
b. it is routine procedure for all admissions
* c. an increase in blood pressure may indicat a toxemia
d. a decrease in blood pressure may indicate a toxemia

3.00 In the care of a polapsed cord the nurse should first

* a. elevate the patient's hips
b. turn the patient on her right side
c. push the cord back into the vagina
d. call the obstetrician

3.00 Early signs of labor may be all of the following except

a. rupture of the membranes
b. intermittent, rhythmical pains
c. white mucus discharge tinged with blood
* d. Braxton-Hicks contractions

3.00 A patient in labor should be urged to void frequently because

a. it will take too long to catherterize her at delivery
* b. labor may cause trauma to an overdistended bladder
c. she will not have to be catheterized at delivery
d. urine specimens must be obtained frequently during labor

3.00 It is important to take an admission T.P.R. on a labor patient because

a. elevation of temperature is common in the beginning of labor
b. it is a routine procedure to take on all admissions
* c. it indicates the presence of infection and serves as a check of the patient's condition if complication occurs
d. all patients expect to have their temperature taken on admission to the labor room

MN 3.00

3.00 To correctly time the frequency of uterine contractions, the nurse must

* a. time from the beginning of one contraction to the beginning of the next contraction
b. time from the end of one contraction to the beginning of the next contraction
c. time from the peak of one contraction to the peak of the next contraction
d. time from beginning of the contraciton to the end of the contraction

MN 4.00

4.00 Immediately after circumcision the baby must be observed for

* a. bleeding
b. infection
c. urination
d. restlessness

4.00 Silver nitrate drops are placed in a newborn baby's eyes to prevent

a. syphilis
* b. ophthalmia neonatorum
c. staphylococcus infection
d. strasbismus

4.00 Children with intracranial birth injuries should be

* a. handled gently
b. given blood transfusions
c. given antibiotics
d. placed in Trendelenburg position

4.00 To facilitate drainage of mucus from the respiratory tract, place the newborn infant on

a. his back with foot of the bed elevated
b. his side with no elevation of the foot of the bed
* c. his side with the foot of the bed elevated
d. his abdomen

4.00 The greatest cause of neo-natal deaths is

* a. prematurity
b. accidents of labor
c. pneumonia
d. dehydration

4.00 The accurate birth registration is the responsibility of the

a. hospital
* b. physician
c. nurse
d. parents

4.00 One of the most important factors in choosing a layette is

a. daintiness
b. expense
* c. comfort of the baby
d. mother's preference

MN 4.00

4.00 Initial newborn identification is applied

a. after the baby is in the nursery
b. after physical by the pediatrician
c. before the first bath by the mother
* d. before the baby or the mother leaves the delivery room

4.00 "Rooming in" means

* a. the care of the baby is family centered
b. mother is in a 2-6 bed ward
c. infant sleeps in bed with mother
d. none of these

4.00 A sterile bulb syringe should be placed in the incubator with the newborn. It should be used immediately if the baby

* a. becomes cyanotic
b. aspirates
c. has irregular respirations
d. becomes jaundiced

4.00 The bottle fed baby can get the necessary T.L.C. during its feeding if the adult responsible for the feeding will

a. sing or hum
b. relax
c. sit down in the rocking chari
* d. hold and cuddle the baby

4.00 Terminal formula sterilization means that

* a. the formula is first mixed then poured into unsterile bottles and both are sterilized at the same time
b. each formula ingredient is carefully measured
c. the nurse who prepares the formula wears sterile gloves
d. each ingredient is sterilized then mixed and poured into sterile bottles

4.00 The practical nurse feeding a newborn his first formula would do all of the following except

a. hold his head slightly elevated
b. burp him frequently
c. allow his 20 - 30 minutes feeding time
* d. encourage him to take 3 - 4 ounces

4.00 All of the following are disorders of the newborn except

a. caput succedaneum
* b. roseola
c. Erb's paralysis
d. cephalhematoma

MN 4.00

4.00 The average capacity of the newborn's stomach is

* a. to one and one-half ounces
b. to three ounces
c. to four ounces
d. four to five ounces

4.00 A premature infant

a. weighs less than seven pounds
b. is born one week before full term
* c. weighs less than five and one-half pounds
d. measures less than 19 inches at birth

4.00 A premature has a difficult time maintaining a stable temperature becuase the

* a. heat regulation mechanism in the brain is not fully developed
b. lungs are not completely expanded
c. temperature cannot be taken accurately
d. the blood supply is inadequate

4.00 The premature baby is handled

a. as often as possible to make him feel loved
b. each morning on rounds by the physician
* c. by the nurse to give necessary nursing care only
d. during feeding time only

4.00 Pyloric Stenosis is characterized by

a. vomiting every two hours day and night
b. edema of the face with abnormal weight gain
c. cyanosic of the hands and feet
* d. projectile vomiting within 30 minutes after being fed

4.00 In the immediate care of the newborn the first procedure to be done is

a. care of the cord
b. care of the eyes
c. identification
* d. clear the airway

MN 5.00

Mrs. A, para $\dot{1}$, age 30 years, returned from the delivery room after delivering a 9 pound infant. Her fundus was firm, bleeding moderate, pulse 80 and of good quality, blood pressure 120/80 when she left the delivery room.

--- The following four questions refer to the situation stated above ---

5.01 An hour later the nurse reported to the supervisor that the patient's pulse was 100, blood pressure 100/60 and she could not find the fundus, there was no external bleeding. The nurse should be suspicious of

* a. postpartum hemorrhage
b. rupture of the uterus
c. shock due to long labor
d. usual reaction after labor

5.01 The surpervisor recognized the danger and while she sent the nurse to call the doctor she

a. applied an ice bag to the fundus
* b. massaged the fundus
c. held the fundus
d. placed an abdominal binder on the patient

5.01 The patient was placed in a

a. Sim's position
b. Fowler's position
c. Walcher's position
* d. Trendelenburg position

5.01 The doctor also ordered an oxytoxic drug which will

a. relax smooth muscle tissue
* b. contract smooth muscle tissue
c. strengthen the heart beat
d. stabilize the blood pressure

5.02 Usually the first indication of puerperal infection is

a. sudden collapse accompanied by shock
b. excessive bleeding
c. severe abdominal pain
* d. a chill with an elevation of temperature

5.02 A mother who is breast feeding her infant should cleanse her breast daily with

* a. soap and water
b. alcohol sponges
c. boric acid sponges
d. normal saline solution

MN 5.00

5.00 Immediately after delivery the height of the fundus is

a. halfway between the pubis and the umbilicus
* b. on the level of the umbilicus
c. below the pubic bone
d. none of these

5.00 In giving perineal care to the obstetrical patient, the most important point to remember is

a. the solution to use
b. the steps of procedure
* c. cleanliness
d. comfort of the mother

5.00 The discharge from the vagina after delivery is called

a. colostrum
b. subinvolution
* c. lochia
d. show

5.00 Immediately after delivery the height of the fundus is

a. halfway between the pubis and the umbilicus
* b. on the level of the umbilicus
c. below the pubic bone
d. none of these

5.00 The return of the uterus to normal following delivery is called

a. subinvolution
b. lactation
c. post partum
* d. involution

5.00 To cleanse the perineum and external genitalia, cleanse with strokes from

* a. front to back
b. back to front
c. side to side
d. both front to back and back to fron

5.01 The emotional feelings a mother experiences immediately following the birth of a child are usually those of

* a. relaxation and contentment
b. depression and frustration
c. anxiety and rejection
d. euphoria

MN 5.00

5.01 In checking the fundus, the normal consistency is

a. boggy
* b. firm
c. soft
d spongy

5.01 The most important point for the nurse to remember is doing perineal care is

a. the comfort of the patient
b. the draping of the patient
* c. handwashing between patients
d. to warm the bedpan

5.01 Immediate care of the mother after delivery includes frequent observation and recording of

a. weight, height of fundus, and pulse
b. blood pressure, position and respiration
c. amount of lochia, height of fundus, perineal pad, and temperature
* d. height of fundus, amount of lochia, blood pressure, and pulse

5.02 Which one of the following practices would you instruct a post-partum patient that she should not do unless psecifically told to do so by her doctor?

a. drive the family car
* b. take vaginal douches
c. take a daily shower
d. resume housework

5.02 The post-partum period begins with the delivery of the baby and ends

a. in six weeks
b. when the mother is discharged from the hospital
* c. when the reproductive system has returned to normal
d. with involution

5.02 The first secretion from the mother's breasts after delivery is called

* a. colostrum
b. serum albumin
c. plasma
d. meconium

5.02 The post-partum patient should be encouraged to void within

a. 2 to 4 hours
* b. 6 to 8 hours
c. 8 to 10 hours
d. 10 to 12 hours

MN 5.00

5.02 If treatment for sore and cracked nipples is not instituted immediately, the patient will probably develop

a. caked breasts
b. engorged breasts
c. inverted nipples
* d. breast abcess

5.02 Early ambulation of mothers is advocated because it

* a. stimulates circulation and elimination
b. prevents early lactation and breast engorgement
c. allows mothers to function without supervision
d. requires less nursing care

# MENTAL HEALTH AND MENTAL ILLNESS (MHI)

MHI 1.00

1.00 The most important step when entering a patient's room for the first time is to

a. take temperature
b. straighten bed
* c. identify self
d. inquire about patient's condition

1.00 When performing nursing care, one should do all of the following except

a. be courteous and pleasant
b. maintain professional conduct
* c. establish a familiar relationship
d. try to obtain the patient's confidence

1.00 A basic requirement for understanding others is

a. ability to win friends and influence people
* b. ability to understand yourself
c. ability to sympathize and empathize
d. possession of a good personality

1.00 All the following are characteristics of good mental health, except

a. feel comfortable about self
b. have self-respect and respect for others
* c. being overly emotional about own problems
d. never underestimate or overestimate self

MHI 2.00

2.00 The following statements are true in regard to mental illness except

a. it is the number one health problem in this country
b. the number of patients with mental illness is increasing
c. it affects the behavior of people
* d. it fills almost 1/3 of the hospital beds with patients

2.00 The field of medicine specializing in mental illness is called

a. psychology
* b. psychiatry
c. gynecology
d. geriatrics

2.00 When a patient is admitted to a mental hospital through a court of law, he is

a. confined
b. detained
c. imprisoned
* d. committed

2.00 The practical nurse's approach to the mentally ill patient should depend mainly on the patient's

a. diagnosis
* b. behavior
c. disease
d. age

2.00 Many agencies are actively participating in mental health programs. Which of the following does not concern itself with this program?

a. Veteran's Administration
b. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
c. State supported institutions
* d. Kenney Foundation

2.00 The following terms are used to describe a mentally ill patient except

* a. crazy
b. emotionally disturbed
c. psychotic
d. insane

MHI 2.00

2.01 The most common symptoms of a psychoneurosis are

a. mild eupohria and vertigo
b. response to "voices" and daydreaming
* c. worries, fears and anxieties
d. paranoid tendencies and habitual skirmishes with the law

2.02 A "split" personality which is characteristic of schizophrenia is characterized by

a. worries, fears, and anxieties
b. moods of elation or depression
c. unconscious dependencies and disorganization
* d. a noticeable disharmony of thought and inability to distinguish between reality and unreality

2.02 The majority of patients with schizophrenic reactions are

* a. adolescents and young adults
b. middle-aged people
c. children
d. elderly people

2.02 When a patient is noticed standing alone and apparently listening to "voices", he is showing symptoms of

* a. hallucinations
b. hearing difficulties
c. delusions
d. suspicions

2.02 When a patient expresses the belief that he is some important person, or believes that everyone around him is against him, he is suffering from

a. hallucinations
* b. delusions
c. derangement
d. paresis

2.02 The medical term which describes a serious prolonged mental illness is

* a. psychosis
b. psychiatry
c. schizophrenia
d. mental retardation

2.03 All of the following restraint methods are used with disturbed patients except

a. hydrotherapy
* b. restraint jackets
c. sheet restraints
d. wrist restraints

2.03 When a patient becomes disturbed and alarmed about unseen foes, the nurse should

a. escort the patient to other surroundings
b. try to convince him that he is imagining things
c. find out who these foes are
* d. treat the incident matter-of-factly without indicating acceptance or ridicule

2.03 Many types of therapy are used in the treatment of the mentally ill. Which method of therapy in the following list is not used?

a. electroconvulsive therapy
b. drug therapy
c. group therapy
* d. physiotherapy

2.03 All of the following patients could be treated in out-patient clinics except

a. disturbed and overactive patients
* b. patients with suicidal tendencies
c. patients with apparent delusions
d. rebellious children

2.03 The most important aspect in nursing a mentally ill patient should be

* a. objectivity
b. friendliness
c. subjectivity
d. sympathy

MEDICAL SURGICAL NURSING (MS)

MS 1.00

1.00 Total nursing care means:

a. one nurse cares for the whole of the patient all day
b. the patient does nothing for himself
* c. attention is given to mental and emotional as well as physical needs
d. the patient needs the same care given other patients with the same condition

1.00 A patient would be most likely to develop tetanus from which of the following type of wound?

a. lacerated wound
* b. punctured wound
c. incised wound
d. abraded wound

1.00 Each of the following is a symptom of local inflammation except:

a. pain
b. heat
c. swelling
* d. decreased circulation

1.00 Subjective symptoms are those determined by the

a. doctor
b. nurse
* c. patient
d. family

1.00 The prediction of the length, course, and outcome of a disease is known as the

a. symptom
b. diagnosis
* c. prognosis
d. cyanosis

1.00 While admitting a new patient to her ward, the practical nurse observed the patient had very dry skin, parched lips, and a dry tongue. These are all signs of

a. constipation
b. poor personal hygiene
* c. dehydration
d. fever

MS 2.00

2.00 Each of the following is an example of an allergic condition except

a. bronchial asthma
* b. phlebitis
c. urticaria
d. hay fever

2.02 Which of the following drugs would require an interdermal skin test before being administered?

* a. tetanus antitoxin
b. demerol
c. cortisone
d. adrenalin

MS 3.00

3.00 Match Column A with Column B by placing the appropriate letter in the blank space in Column A.

Column A

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| d | 1. | Immunity |
| h | 2. | Carrier |
| f | 3. | Communicable Disease |
| k | 4. | Contaminate |
| c | 5. | Disinfect |
| a | 6. | Incubation Period |
| i | 7. | Isolate |
| g | 8. | Medical Asepsis |
| e | 9. | Pathogenic Microorganisms |
| b | 10. | Surgical Asepsis |

a. The period from exposure to development of the disease
b. Sterile technique
c. To destroy infection-producing organisms
d. The ability to resist or overcome a disease
e. Disease producing microorganism
f. May be passed from one person to another
g. Prevent spread of infection
h. One who transmits the disease without having the disease himself
i. To separate from other people
j. To make unclean by contact

3.00 "Portal of Entry" describes the

* a. area of the body where disease germs first enter
b. area of the body where disease germs are discharged
c. site of the infection
d. prognosis of the disease

3.00 If a particular virus is said to be virulent, it is known to be

a. widespread
b. diluted
c. found in large numbers
* d. very strong

3.00 The health of our country depends upon

a. health agencies
b. adequate physicians
c. modern hospitals
* d. the health of each citizen

3.00 Most of the health and welfare activities of the Federal government are now centered in the Department of

a. the Bureau of Medical Services
b. the Social Security Office
* c. Health and Welfare
d. Health, Education and Welfare

MS 3.00

3.00 Modern communities have developed the following measures to preserve to preserve the health of their citizens by

a. None of these
b. 1 and 4
c. 1 and 3
* d. all of these

1. regulating the water supply
2. controlling communicable diseases
3. the disposal of waste
4. enforcing Pure Food and Drug Act

3.00 Disease-producing organisms are called

a. bacteria
* b. pathogenes
c. micro-organisms
d. microbes

3.00 Disease-producing organisms enter the body through each of the following except one

a. skin
b. alimentary tract
c. respiratory tract
* d. endocrine glands

3.00 The best way to deal with a health problem is to

a. talk it over with a friend
b. get the opinion of others who have the same problem
* c. admit there is a problem and get the necessary help
d. forget your problem and concentrate on studying

3.00 Official health organizations are supported by

a. the hospital
b. fund-raising drives
* c. tax money
d. endowment funds

3.00 Community health is the responsibility of the

a. Health Department
b. local government
c. state department
* d. citizens of the community

3.00 Industry provides healthful working conditions by all of the following except

a. workers under certain conditions are required to wear goggles for eye protection
b. most industries maintain a health department
c. most industries have some kind of insurance against accidents or work related illness
* d. provides free accident and sick benefits for workers' families

MS 3.00

3.01 Communicable diseases may be contracted by all of the following means except

a. fomites
b. droplet spray
* c. trauma
d. direct contact

3.01 A child has been bitten by a stray dog. Which of the following would you do first?

* a. wash the wound with soap and water
b. apply iodine to the wound
c. kill the dog
d. give the child rabies vaccine

3.02 German, or three-day measles, is a disease with very mild symptoms and no ill effect except in

a. little girls
* b. pregnant women in the first trimester
c. those weakened by another disease
d. adult males

3.02 Rocky Mountain spotted fever is transmitted by infected

* a. ticks
b. fleas
c. rats
d. lice

3.02 The tubercle bacillus may be killed by all the following means except

a. boiling
* b. alcohol
c. autoclaving
d. direct sunshine

3.02 Scarlet fever is caused by

a. staphylococci
* b. streptococci
c. viruses
d. bacillus

3.02 If public sewerage is not available, which of the following would effectively disinfect urine and feces?

* a. 5% chlorinated lime solution
b. alcohol
c. sunshine
d. peroxide

MS 3.00

3.02 Mumps is most serious in which of the following groups?

a. boys 4 - 12
b. girls 13 and over
* c. boys 13 and over
d. girls 4 - 12

3.02 A serious complication of measles is

a. rubella
b. tetanus
c. photophobia
* d. meningitis

MS 4.00

4.00 The practical nurse's reponsibility in the care of the surgical patient includes;

* a. knowledge of the principles underlying the care given as well as the skills
b. carrying out all care ordered by the physician
c. carrying out all care directed by the head nurse
d. doing only routine comfort care measures that any patient would receive

4.00 The pre-operative patient has normal fears, such as fear of:

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 3, 4, 5
c. 2, 3, 4, 5
* d. all of these

1. death
2. disability
3. the incision
4. telling secrets while anesthetized
5. the unknown

4.01 The main objective in the general hygiene for the pre-operative patient is to:

a. promote comfort
* b. prevent post-operative complications
c. prevent body odor
d. reassure the patient

4.01 The immediate nursing measures before surgery include:

a. 1, 2, 3
* b. 1, 3, 4
c. 1 and 4
d. all of these

1. measure and record vital signs
2. discontinue I.V. fluids
3. check operative permit
4. check elimination
5. call the patient's minister

4.02 Nursing care for the patient who has had general anesthetic requires:

a. 1 and 3
b. 1, 2, 3
c. 2, 3, 4
* d. all of these

1. open airway
2. attention at all times
3. record of vital signs
4. frequent checking for hemorrhage

4.02 Nursing care of the patient who has had spinal anesthetic includes which of the following:

* a. 1 and 2
b. 1 and 3
c. 2 and 4
d. all of these

1. keep flat in bed for the prescribed period of time
2. ovserve for return of feeling in legs
3. withhold diet for 24 hours
4. give medication for headache

MS 4.00

4.02 Measures used post-operatively to prevent respiratory complications are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 1, 2, 5 | 1. early ambulation |
| b. | 3, 4, 5 | 2. encourage deep breathing |
| c. | 2 and 4 | 3. keep warm |
| * d. | all of these | 4. frequent change of position |
| | | 5. encourage to move around by himself |

4.03 Signs of hemorrhage are:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 1 and 2 | 1. increase of pulse rate |
| * b. | 1, 2, 3 | 2. restlessness |
| c. | 1 and 4 | 3. sweating |
| d. | all of these | 4. dry flushed face |

4.03 Following post-operative hemorrhage:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 1, 2, 3 | 1. stimulants should be given |
| b. | 1 and 3 | 2. patient should remain in bed |
| * c. | 1, 3, 4 | 3. fluids should be given |
| d. | all of these | 4. blood pressure and pulse should be checked |

4.03 Which of the following are treatments frequently ordered to relieve abdominal distention?

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 1, 2, 3 | 1. heat applications |
| b. | 2, 4, 5 | 2. enemata |
| c. | 2 and 3 | 3. gastrointestinal suction |
| * d. | all of these | 4. rectal tube |

4.03 All of the following symptoms would indicate the possible presence of shock except:

a. rapid, weak pulse
* b. elevated blood pressure
c. pale, moist skin
d. rapid respirations

4.04 Nursing care for the patient who has had general anesthetic requires:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 1 and 3 | 1. open airway |
| b. | 1, 2, 3 | 2. attention at all times |
| c. | 2, 3, 4 | 3. record of vital signs |
| * d. | all of these | 4. frequent checking for hemorrhage |

MS 4.00

4.04 Nursing care of the patient who has had spinal anesthetic includes which of the following?

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * | a. 1 and 2 | 1. | keep flat in bed for the prescribed period of time |
| | b. 1 and 3 | 2. | observe for return of feeling in legs |
| | c. 2, 3, 4 | 3. | withhold diet 24 hours |
| | d. all of these | 4. | give medication for headache |

4.04 Respirations should be checked before giving

* a. Morphine
b. Nitroglycerin
c. Digitalis
d. Tigan

4.04 When administering Empirin Compound Number 3, you recall that it contains Codeine in the amount of

a. 1/8 grain
* b. 1/2 grain
c. 1/4 grain
d. 1 grain

MS 5.00

5.00 All the following are signs of insulin shock except

a. tremor
b. dizziness
c. headache
* d. flushed skin

5.00 The immediate action of the practical nurse in case of insulin shock would be

* a. report to R.N.
b. call the doctor
c. give fortified orange juice
d. do a clinitest

5.00 Decubiti may be prevented by:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 2, 3, 4 | 1. frequent change of position |
| * b. | 1, 2, 4 | 2. high protein diet |
| c. | 1, 3, 4 | 3. massaging away from the pressure point |
| d. | all of these | 4. massaging toward the pressure point |

5.01 Regardless of the handicap, the main principle underlying rehabilitation is concentration on:

a. the limitations of the handicapped individual
b. the necessity of family adjustments
c. acceptance of public attitude
* d. the abilities presently possessed by the individual

5.01 The lack of acceptance by the public of the handicapped individual is often based on nothing more than the fact that this person is:

a. pathetic
b. dependent
c. unattractive
* d. different

5.01 Rehabilitation of the handicapped should begin:

a. as soon as the family is able to cooperate
b. as soon as the patient desires it
* c. as soon as possible after the handicap occurs
d. as soon as the patient leaves the hospital

5.01 The most important contibution to evaluation and rehabilitation must be be made by:

a. the doctor
b. the nurse
c. the social worker
* d. the patient

MS 5.00

5.01 The deformities most commonly associated with poor positioning and lack of exercise are:

a. 1 and 2
* b. 1, 2, 3
c. 2, 3, 4
d. all of these

1. contractures
2. footdrop
3. ankylosis
4. fractures

5.01 An example of a prosthesis is:

* a. an artificial limb
b. a leg brace
c. a crutch
d. a footboard

5.01 The amputee will be able to use an artificial limb more easily and smoothly if the leg has been removed:

a. above the knee joint
* b. below the knee joint
c. midline of the knee
d. at the knee joint

5.01 The patient with a right hemiplegia should:

a. use a cane on the right side of his body
* b. use a cane on the left side of his body
c. use a cane on the side that best suits him
d. use a cane on right and left sides

5.01 Successful rehabilitation methods and the best job placement are essential for the handicapped adult to:

a. accept the role of invalidism
b. pamper his handicapping condition
c. avoid requests for special privileges on the job
* d. be happy in his job and increase his chances of productivity

5.02 All of the following are considered essential for happiness by elderly people except:

a. recognition by others
b. opportunity for a variety of experiences
c. reasonably good health
* d. money to will to children

5.02 Certain anatomic and physiologic changes take place with age. These include:

a. 1 and 3
b. 1, 2, 3
c. 2, 3, 4
* d. all of these

1. slowing of cell division
2. loss of elasticity of connective tissue
3. degeneration and atrophy of the nervous system
4. decline of mental facilities

MS 5.00

5.02 At present, there are about fifteen million elderly people in the United States. This increase in our elderly population is due to:

a. 1 and 4
b. 2, 3, 4
* c. 1, 2, 3
d. all of these

1. control of communicable diseases in the young
2. discovery of antibiotic and sulfonamides
3. increase birth rate
4. desire to live longer to collect Social Security benefits

5.02 The nurse must build up and protect the elderly patient's sense of worth by:

* a. 2, 3, 4
b. 1, 2, 3
c. 3 and 4
d. all of these

1. addressing them with terms of affection as "grandma" and "grandpa"
2. clear explanations sparing them embarrassment of mistakes through misunderstandings
3. speaking clearly and distinctly so he can lip read inconspicuously if necessary
4. placing equipment conveniently so that he need not ask for assistance

5.02 Aging persons who are emotionally healthy have been:

a. helped by a psychiatrist
b. devoted parents
* c. emotionally well-adjusted children and adults
d. economically successful

5.02 Previously controlled behavior that may appear in the aging individual is:

a. forgetfulness
b. moodiness
* c. selfishness
d. boastfulness

5.02 Home hazards should be removed to prevent accidents in the aging. Accidents occur mostly because of:

a. loss of desire to live
b. decreased hearing
c. loss of visual acuity
* d. diminished coordination

5.00

5.02 The elderly patient may receive a complete bath only twice a week because:

a. he does not want to be bathed more often
* b. the skin of the aging tends to be dry
c. elderly people perspire more
d. a daily bath exposes the patient to colds

5.02 Nutritional needs of the elderly differ from those of the young adult because of:

a. feelings of loneliness
* b. decreased activity
c. inadequate income
d. poor facilities

5.02 Obesity in the elderly should be avoided because of:

* a. excess burden on the body system
b. frequency of cystitis
c. decreases possibility of diabetes
d. unhappiness and other emotional problems

5.02 Frequency of micturition is a problem in the elderly. In the female this may be a sign of:

a. all of these
* b. 1 and 3
c. 1, 2, 3
d. 2, 3, 4

1. relaxed perineal structures
2. enlarged prostate
3. bladder distention with overflow
4. too high fluid intake

5.02 Constipation in the elderly may be corrected by:

* a. establishing regularity
b. administering enemas every day
c. Milk of Magnesia, 3 ounces
d. bran cereal 2 times daily

5.02 Economic assistance is available through the following Federal and State plans:

* a. Old Age and Survivors Insurance
b. Old Age Assistance
c. Committee on Aging and Geriatrics
d. Committee on Social Welfare

5.02 The elderly person will be happiest living:

a. alone
* b. in familiar surroundings
c. in home for the aged
d. with his children

MS 6.00

6.00 Removing a small amount of tissue for microscopic examination is called

a. excision
b. necropsy
c. dissection
* d. biopsy

6.00 All of the following are characteristics of a malignant tumor except

* a. is not benign
b. grows rapidly
c. is surrounded by a covering
d. invades nearby tissues

MS 7.00

7.03 Prevention of infection in burns requires:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 1, 3, 4 | 1. cleaning the burned area thoroughly before treatment |
| b. | 3, 4, 5 | |
| * c. | 1, 2, 5 | 2. sterile technique and cleanliness measures |
| d. | all of these | 3. skin grafts and plastic surgery |
| | | 4. a diet high in vitamins |
| | | 5. tetanus antitoxin and antibiotics |

7.03 All of the following measures are used to promote healing of burns except:

a. skin grafting
b. diet therapy
* c. occupational therapy
d. drug therapy

7.03 In treating a patient with severe burns, the doctor directs his treatment in the prevention of shock by:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 1 and 3 | 1. keeping the patient warm |
| b. | 1, 2, 3 | 2. intravenous fluids |
| c. | 1, 3, 4 | 3. relief of pain |
| * d. | all of these | 4. shock position |

MS 8.00

8.00 The symptoms of anemia would include

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| a. | 2 and 3 | 1. rapid weight loss |
| b. | 1 and 4 | 2. tiredness |
| * c. | 2, 3, 4 | 3. irritability |
| d. | 1, 3, 4 | 4. usually not outstanding |

8.00 The treatment would concentrate on

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| * a. | 1, 2, 4 | 1. diet |
| b. | 1, 2, 3 | 2. stat transfusions |
| c. | 2, 3, 4 | 3. vitamins and minerals |
| d. | 1 and 4 | 4. liver extract |
| | | 5. sunshine and vitamin D |

8.01 A patient receiving anticoagulant therapy must be observed for

a. headache
b. diarrhea
c. muscular twitching
* d. hemorrhage

MS 9.00

9.00 The disease which ranks as the No. 1 killer today is

* a. heart disease
b. cancer
c. tuberculosis
d. nephritis

9.00 Factors which would contribute to heart disease would include all of the following except

a. obesity
b. hypertension
* c. low cholesterol diet
d. arteriosclerosis

9.00 Which statement concerning the cardia patient is not true?

a. convalescence is usually prolonged following an acute heart attack
b. in the convalescent stage, the patient may be encouraged to help himself
c. activity should be as prescribed by physician
* d. no one should care for the cardiac patient but the nurse, since she is especially trained

9.00 Nursing care of the coronary patient will include

a. 1 and 3
* b. 1, 2, 3, 5
c. 2, 3, 4
d. 2, 4, 5

1. complete bedrest
2. modified diet
3. oxygen when needed
4. sedatives as ordered
5. early ambulation

9.00 Mr. Green, who has congestive heart failure, complains of dyspnea when lying down. The correct position for him would be

a. orthopneic
b. sims
c. prone
d. lithotomy

9.01 All of the following are tests and/or X-rays that may be used before heart surgery except

a. electrocardiogram
b. cardiac catheterization
c. angiocardiography
* d. hypothermia

MS 9.00

9.01 The pulse rate should be checked before giving

a. Benadryl
b. Nembutal
* c. Digitalis
d. Demerol

9.02 You would expect all of the following drugs to produce a diuretic effect except

* a. Dicumarol
b. Diamox
c. Diuril
d. Thiomerin

MS 10.00

10.00 A clot formed in a vessel with associated inflammation of the vein is called

a. thrombus
b. embolus
* c. thrombophlebitis
d. embolism

10.00 Another name for cerebral hemorrhage is

a. arteriosclerosis
* b. apoplexy
c. concussion
d. trauma

10.00 The C.V.A patient will need

a. 2, 3, 4
b. 3, 4, 5
* c. 1, 2, 3, 5
d. 2 and 5

1. assistance with meals
2. bed bath
3. attention to elimination
4. psycho-therapy
5. proper position and skin care

10.00 An example of a prosthesis is:

* a. an artificial limb
b. a leg brace
c. a crutch
d. a footboard

10.00 The amputee will be able to use an artificial limb more easily and smoothly if the leg has been removed:

a. above the knee joint
* b. below the knee joint
c. midline of the knee
d. at the knee joint

10.00 The patient with a right hemiplegia should:

a. use a cane on the right side of his body
* b. use a cane on the left side of his body
c. use a cane on the side that best suits him
d. use a cane on right and left sides

10.02 Postoperative care of a patient following a vein ligation would include all except one of the following:

a. limb elevated while in bed
b. walk on the extremity
c. sit with leg elevated
* d. dangle leg

MS 11.00

11.00 A perforation of the wall of any part of the stomach or intestines could lead to the development of:

a. diverticulitis
b. hernia
c. colitis
* d. peritonitis

11.00 Cholecystitis, a disease particularly common in middle-aged women, is inflammation of the

* a. gall bladder
b. bladder
c. colon
d. liver

11.00 Infectious hepatitis is caused by

a. bacterial infection of the liver
* b. viral infection of the liver
c. blocking of the bile ducts
d. inflammation of the gall bladder

11.00 Hepatitis is always accompanied by jaundice: The symptoms are

* a. 1, 2, 4
b. 3 and 4
c. 2, 3, 4
d. 1 and 2

1. yellowish skin and sclera
2. itching
3. clay-colored stools
4. hemoptysis

11.00 Medical treatment of the peptic ulcer would include all of the following except

a. bland diet
b. physical and mental rest
c. antacids and antispasmotics
* d. forced fluids

11.00 One symptom of a peptic ulcer would be:

* a. tarry stools
b. bright red bolld in stools
c. clay-colored stools
d. mucoid stools

11.01 To reduce acidity of the stomach, the physician may order any one of the following drugs except

a. Maalox
b. Amphojel
c. Gelusil
* d. Amytal

11.01 A diagnostic study of the stomach contents is called:

a. G.I. series
* b. Gastric Analysis
c. Fluoroscopy
d. Esophagoscopy

11.02 When using gastric suction on the stomach following surgery, it is the practical nurses responsibility to see that the equipment is functioning properly. She should do all the following except

* a. irrigate it every two hours to remove resistant mucus
b. check it frequently to see that it is draining properly
c. measure the amount of drainage and report it
d. give special mouth care to the patient to prevent dryness

11.03 The following are main points in the treatment and nursing care of the patient with peritonitis

a. 2 and 4
b. 3 and 5
c. 3, 4, 5
* d. all of these

1. drugs to combat infection
2. rest (through use of comfort measures and drugs)
3. fluids by infusion
4. fowlers position
5. gastric suction

11.03 Important points in nursing care of a patient with a colostomy include all except

a. if two ends of colon are exposed both may be irrigated
b. the patient should be taught to care for his colostomy before leaving the hospital
* c. the dressing is changed daily
d. the diet should be adjusted to help prevent soiling in between irrigations

11.03 The pre-operative care of the patient with acute appendicitis should include:

a. heat to the right lower quadrant
b. enemas to cleanse the colon
c. force fluids and carbohydrates
* d. analgesic drugs to relieve the pain

11.03 The main complication to observe following a hemorrhoidectomy is:

a. infection
* b. retention of urine and hemorrhage
c. retention of feces
d. pain

11.04 If public sewerage is not available, which of the following would effectively disinfect urine and feces?

* a. 5% chlorinated lime solution
b. alcohol
c. sunshine
d. peroxide

11.04 In preparing the patient for X-Rays of the gall bladder, the practical nurse needs to know:

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 2 and 3
c. 3 and 4
* d. all of these

1. an opaque dye is necessary to visualize the gall bladder
2. the dye mixes with bile and is stored in the gall bladder
3. the dye will be lost if a fatty meal is eaten before the X-rays are made
4. the dye will be lost if vomiting occurs soon after the dye is taken

MS 12.00

12.00 Nursing measures in urologic conditions would include all of the following except

a. daily cleansing bath
b. force fluids
c. careful charting of intake and output
* d. a diet high in sodium

12.00 The following are normal constituents of urine except

a. urea
* b. albumin
c. ammonia
d. uric acid

12.00 Important points to remember in caring for the patient with renal calculi may include all except

a. straining the urine
b. forcing fluids
* c. daily urinalysis
d. pain relieving measures

12.02 A drug commonly used to treat minor urinary tract infection is

* a. Mandelic acid
b. Acetic acid
c. Nicotinic acid
d. Ascorbic acid

12.03 Important measures in nursing a patient with a kidney stone may include all except one of the following

a. forcing fluids
b. straining all urine
* c. collection of a 24 hour specimen
d. measures to relieve pain

13.03 The tubercle bacillus may be killed by all the following means except

a. boiling
* b. alcohol
c. autoclaving
d. direct sunshine

13.04 The practical nurse's responsibility in the care of the patient following lung surgery are all these except:

a. assist with carrying out the doctor's specific instructions
b. assist in the planning of the patient's recovery
* c. teach the patient a new way of making a living when he is well
d. stimulate the patient's interest in things other than himself and his immediate surroundings

13.04 When caring for the patient with closed drainage of the chest, it is important for the practical nurse to remember:

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 2 and 3
c. 1, 3, 4
* d. all of these

1. the setup is closed
2. no air should be allowed to enter at any time
3. the equipment should be observed frequently for leakage
4. the open end of the glass tube in the drainage bottle should be below the water

MS 13.00

13.00 The doctor ordered steam inhalators on a patient with a respiratory tract infection. The purpose of steam inhalation is to

* a. loosen bronchial secretions
b. contract lining of nose and throat
c. add warmth to the room
d. prevent more pathogens from entering the tract

13.00 Coughing up blood or blood-tinged mucus is known as

a. hematemesis
b. hematuria
* c. hemoptysis
d. hematoma

13.00 In regard to a closed chest drainage apparatus, it is important to remember that

a. this is strictly the physicians responsibility
* b. the apparatus must always be kept air tight
c. usually the floor supervisor cares for the apparatus
d. it should be taken apart daily and thoroughly cleaned

13.00 The part of the upper respiratory system most commonly affected by cancer is the

a. pharynx
* b. larynx
c. nose
d. trachea

13.00 The treatment and nursing care of a patient with pulmonary tuberculosis should include all of the following except

a. strict isolation technique
b. disposal of sputum cup and tissues
* c. encourage early ambulation
d. hi-caloric diet

13.00 Which of the following is not a symptom of pneumonia?

a. fever
b. general malaise
c. dyspnea
* d. decreased respiration

MS 14.00

14.00 All the following are points to remember in caring for the arthritic patient except

a. a warm cleansing bath daily
b. gentle handling, especially affected joints
* c. avoid turning patient, except when absolutely necessary
d. avoid exposing and chilling the patient

14.04 All of the following are types of fractures except one:

a. impacted
b. compound
c. greenstick
* d. reduced

14.04 When caring for a patient in a cast the practical nurse should be alert for signs of interference with the circulation such as:

a. 1, 2, 3
b. 1, 3, 4
* c. all of these
d. all but 4

1. change in color of fingers or toes
2. swelling and coldness
3. complaint of burning sensation in the extremity
4. complaint of pain or numbness

14.04 When applying a cast on the extremities the doctor leaves the fingers or toes exposed because:

a. forming a cast to fit the digits would be too difficult
* b. it is necessary in order to check the circulation of the extremity
c. being able to see the fingers and toes has a good psychological effect on the patient
d. leaving the end open allows air to circulate inside the cast

14.04 After the cast has been removed it is important to know that:

* a. the patient feels more comfortable if the part is supported for a while in the same position as it was in the cast
b. the bone is thoroughly healed and can be used as before the injury
c. an arm sling or crutches should be used for several months until the muscle is reactive
d. the more the injured part is exercised the faster it will improve

MS 15.00

15.00 Nursing care of the epileptic would include all except

a. prevent injury from falling
b. no close restraints
* c. leaving the patient to go for help
d. protect tongue with padded blade

15.04 Special nursing care is required following removal of a brain tumor includes all of the following except:

a. 1 and 4
* b. 2 and 5
c. all but 3
d. all of these

1. frequent check of vital signs
2. close observation for wound drainage or bleeding
3. turning the patient at least every half hour
4. following closely the doctors orders regarding patient position
5. recording of intake and output

15.04 An operation to remove a brain tumor is called:

* a. carniotomy
b. vagotomy
c. laminectomy
d. laryngectomy

15.04 The symptoms produced by a brain tumor depend on all of the following except:

a. the size of the tumor
* b. whether it is primary or secondary
c. its rate of growth
d. its location in the brain

15.04 Symptoms of intracranial pressure seen in a brain tumor are all of the following except:

a. headache, drowsiness
b. double vision and blindness
c. projectile vomiting and rise in blood pressure
* d. cold clammy skin

15.04 While turning a patient following a spinal operation the nurse should always remember to:

* a. roll the patient like a log
b. elevate the head of the bed
c. move the shoulders and hips at the same time
d. move one leg at a time

MS 16.00

16.00 Often eye infections or injuries are treated with irrigations. They accomplish all except

* a. relieve pain
b. apply heat
c. wash out exudate
d. improve circulation

16.00 In ear irrigations of the adult patient, it is important to remember the proper position:

* a. the ear should be pulled upward and backward
b. the ear should be pulled downward and backward
c. the head should be off the edge of the bed
d. the syringe should be directly over the affected area

16.02 A good way to help the blind person feel useful is to ask him to:

a. visit other handicapped patients
* b. show someone else how to master a skill
c. care for all his personal needs
d. wait on patients confined to bed

16.02 Effective rehabilitation of the blind will be limited until that person can be convinced that:

* a. he is still capable of doing many things
b. personal and economic independence is possible
c. his life will be unchanged
d. use of a seeing eye dog will solve transportation problems

16.02 The best way to help the blind person develop skill and self-confidence in feeding himself is to:

a. serve only finger foods on his tray
b. insist that he feed himself from the beginning of blindness
c. provide only those foods that can be picked up on a spoon
* d. place like foods in the same position on the plate every day

16.04 The deaf person who lip reads recognizes words by

a. sound vibrations
b. emphasis placed on each syllable
* c. position and motion of the lips of the speaker
d. facial expression of the speaker

MS 17.00

17.00 When the pancreas secretes too little insulin, a disease may develop called

a. hyperthyroidism
b. Addison's disease
c. arthritis
* d. diabetes

17.00 Which of the following statements does not pertain to diabetes?

a. he is more susceptible to infection
b. extra food may be necessary after emotional stress
c. mild diabetes may be controlled by diet
* d. orinase eliminates the necessity for dietary control

17.00 Which of the following factors should be considered when planning a diabetic diet?

a. 1 only
b. 2, 3, 5
c. none of these
* d. all of these

1. age
2. eating habits
3. activity
4. nationality
5. emotional needs

17.00 Symptoms of hypothyroidism are

a. all of these
b. 2, 3, 4
c. 1, 2, 3
* d. 4 only

1. overactivity
2. irritability
3. tenseness
4. obesity

17.01 Hyperthyroidism may result in a condition called:

a. myxedema
b. cretinism
c. dwarfism
* d. exophthalmic goiter

17.01 All of the following are laboratory tests for determining the activity of the thyroid gland except

a. B.M.R
* b. B.S.P.
c. protein bound iodine
d. radioactive iodine uptake study

17.01 All of the following drugs are used in treating goiter except

a. lugol's solution
b. radioactive iodine
* c. thyroxin
d. potassium iodide

MS 17.00

17.01 The bed position for a patient following a thyroidectomy is:

a. sims
b. trendelenburg
c. lithotomy
* d. fowlers

MS 18.00

18.00 Prolapse of the bladder caused by weakening of the vaginal wall is called

a. rectocele
* b. cystocele
c. cystitis
d. vaginitis

18.00 Painful or difficult menstruation is known as

a. amenorrhea
* b. dysmenorrhea
c. metrorrhagia
d. menopause

18.00 Orchitis is a complication of gonorrhea or mumps. This condition primarily involves the

a. prostate gland
b. epididymis
* c. testes
d. seminal vesicle

18.00 Mr. Jones was admitted to the hospital with a diagnosis of hypertrophy prostate gland. His chief complaint was difficulty in urination because the

* a. enlarged gland constricted the urethra
b. muscles of the bladder failed to contract
c. opening at the glands remained enlarged
d. bladder remained in a constant state of relaxation

18.02 Some reasons for inserting a retention catheter into the bladder in surgery following a vaginal hysterectomy are to:

a. 1 and 3
* b. 1, 2, 3
c. 2 and 3
d. all of these

1. prevent contamination of the gauze packed in the vagina
2. prevent cystitis from frequent catheterizations
3. keep the bladder empty to aid in patient's comfort
4. be sure the catheter was inserted under sterile technique

18.02 The practical nurse observing the post operative hysterectomy patient can expect all the following except

a. have a bloody discharge
* b. be ambulatory immediately following surgery
c. need something for pain the first two or three days following surgery
d. have a retention catheter in place

MS 18.00

18.02 Uterine bleeding is often a toxic reaction to

a. progesterone
b. testesterone
* c. estrogen
d. androgens

18.02 Prolonged androgen therapy for the female patient produces the following side effect

a. bleeding
b. varied skin reactions
* c. marked increase in hair growth
d. urinary retention

18.02 Frequency of micturition is a problem in the elderly. In the female this may be a sign of

a. all of these
* b. 1 and 3
c. 1, 2, 3
4. 2, 3, 4

1. relaxed perineal structures
2. enlarged prostate
3. bladder distention with overflow
4. too high fluid intake

18.03 In caring for the patient following a prostatectomy the most important observation for the nurse to make is for symptoms of

a. pneumonia
b. suppression
* c. hemorrhage
d. infection

18.03 Special nursing care following a prostatectomy will include all the following except

a. keeping the retention catheter patent by irrigation
b. checking the dressing frequently for drainage and bleeding
* c. making sure the patient has nothing by mouth
d. observing him closely to prevent injury

18.03 The main purpose of bladder irrigation following prostatectomy is to

a. keep the operative area disinfected
b. soothe the irritated bladder
c. increase the rate of healing
* d. prevent blood clots from plugging the catheter

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